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15 DECEMBER 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SWEDEN OFFERS TRANSPORT AID--The Swedish Government will give a 95 million dollar grant to the Frontline States and liberation movements in southern Africa to assist them to resist mounting pressure from racist South Africa. About 7 million dollars has been earmarked for the rehabilitation of the Beira transport system. Another 40 million dollars has been set aside for the development of the Lusaka-Dar es Salaam route. A spokesman for the Swedish Embassy said 11 million dollars has also been granted for emergency relief programs in Mozambique and Angola. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Nov 86 MB] /12232

CS0: 3400/451

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE JOURNALIST VISITS JAMBA, ATTENDS UNITA CONGRESS

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Sep 86 p 20

[Text] People all over the world talk about Jamba, which is the Angolan headquarters of UNITA, the movement headed by Jonas Savimbi. Several hundred journalists from all kinds of countries have been there, but there are few descriptions of the place. As head of Nova Editora, the publishing house which has now published Savimbi's latest book, Marise de Oliveira, who is also secretary general of TEMPO, participated as a guest in the UNITA congress. Here she tells us what she saw and how she lived during the 2 weeks she spent in that region of Africa, which covers an area three times larger than mainland Portugal. For the first time, Jamba is being described with the details that only a woman does not miss. And Marise de Oliveira was the first white woman to visit UNITA's capital.

She told us: "Jamba is a real city, divided into neighborhoods, that arose out of nothing in the middle of the jungle. All the houses have running water and electricity. It has a permanent population of 13,000, and everything is spotlessly clean. What they have accomplished there struck me, who am a neophyte when it comes to knowing about life in Africa, as a real miracle."

Marise de Oliveira told us that the invitation to go to Jamba resulted from the publication of Savimbi's book by the publishing house she heads.

"An airplane took us from the capital of Zaire, where we had spent the night after arriving from Lisbon, to the Jamba airport. We arrived just before breakfast on 22 August. It was an uneventful trip, and we landed on a wide landing strip with a hard-packed surface. UNITA officials were waiting for us, and they courteously helped us take our luggage to the customs section. We were not expecting to find a department like that, and we were amazed at how thoroughly the officials did their job."

Marise de Oliveira was traveling in the company of Mrs Fatima Morais, an Angolan living in Porto who is a member of LIMA, the Savimbi movement's organization of Angolan women; Mrs Palmira Saudalau, also an Angolan, and her husband; Manuel Monteiro, chairman of Centrist Youth; and Miranda Dias and Carlos Fontoura, two members of the UNITA Central Committee who live in Portugal. They were to be joined 10 days later by Joao Soares, son of the

president of the republic and head of a publishing house that has published a book of poems by Savimbi, and Duarte Teives, a lawyer friend of Joao Soares.

With the customs formalities completed, Marise de Oliveira and her companions were taken to one of the airport's three buildings, where they had breakfast.

"When breakfast was over, we left in a truck for Jamba. We became covered with a lot of dust from the road, but we were compensated for it later by the cleanliness of that genuine city. There are no insects--I was not even aware of the annoying mosquitoes--and the houses have all the comfort one could reasonably expect. Each consists of two rooms and a bathroom with a shower. There is no lack of hot and cold water or electricity. Each neighborhood has a "jango," which is a kind of circular reception hall with seats all around, and a dining hall, since all meals are taken in common."

Most of Jamba's inhabitants are soldiers, and as such they wear their uniforms day after day. But there are also many civilians, and they wear Western clothes. Everyone works for the movement and leads a life similar to that of any worker in a normal city. But with a difference: reveille is announced with a ruffle of drums, and no money circulates. There are no banknotes or coins: everything is furnished by the movement. Our interlocutor said:

"Everyone goes to work like we do here. The children are left at the day care center, or they go to primary or secondary school, where the course of study goes as far as what used to be the fifth year in a lycee."

There was a pause, then the head of Nova Nordica continued without concealing a feeling of sorrow:

"There is also an orphanage where children are surrounded with the greatest affection. Their parents either died or disappeared in the current war. One of the things that impressed and shocked me most was the talks I had with some of the city's inhabitants who had come from every corner of Angola looking for peace. They told me of horrible things they had experienced on their way to Jamba: mothers who had had to abandon their children, and others who had been mutilated for trying to resist when their sons were taken away from them to go fight for the MPLA. Those are tragedies that I will never forget."

She went on to say:

"I spoke with a young driver who lives in Jamba. At that time he was working day and night and often getting only 3 or 4 hours of sleep. I asked him why he was doing it, and he said: 'It is the contribution I am making to my party: it is my sacrifice so that peace will be achieved.'"

That young man has a brother studying in the United States, but there are many young fellows who prefer not to study so they can fight for UNITA.

They point out: "The movement needs cadres--it needs young men who will get a higher education and then return here to contribute their knowledge. But it also needs those who fight with weapons in hand. We belong to that group."



What is certain, according to Marise de Oliveira, is that she saw no whites on President Savimbi's staff. The highest posts are held by "old-timers"--men about 50 years of age who are UNITA's heroes--or by a younger generation whose members are about 30 years old. She did not even see any white soldiers, although she knows that there are Cubans who have joined UNITA.

#### Interest in Radio News

Another detail that sets life in Jamba apart from normal life is easy to spot: since a war is going on, all the soldiers carry weapons, and everyone displays an ardent interest (which seems exaggerated to anyone overlooking the fact that a war is on) in the news programs broadcast by the local radio station.

"It is rare to see someone who is not carrying a radio and listening to broadcasts in Portuguese, Umbundu, and Kioko as well as those from foreign countries, specifically the GDR, the BBC, the Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, Swiss stations, France Antenne, Radio Luanda, and South Africa. Everything stops while people listen to the news, which is soon going to be expanded to include two more languages: Russian and Spanish. For that purpose, two married couples--one Russian and the other Cuban--are already in Jamba. They joined Savimbi's movement and went to Jamba to work."

The local radio station is called "Galo Negro" [Black Rooster], that being the symbol of UNITA, and it can be heard throughout Angolan territory and in the bordering areas. It broadcasts at various times throughout the day, and it is operating out of powerful trucks pending completion of its permanent facilities, which are now under construction.

Its new building will also house a printing plant, and that will make possible a substantial improvement in the graphic appearance of the UNITA bulletin, which is now being published in Portuguese, as well as the startup of other projects.

Marise de Oliveira then talked about the atmosphere of camaraderie, not only among the guests but also between them and their hosts, which she experienced from the start.

Since the country has an abundance of wild animals, there was also a hunting trip. The idea came from Joao Soares, who asked if it would be possible to organize a hunting trip so the group could appreciate the fauna in that area.

"I, Joao Soares, and Manuel Monteiro were the only ones who went, besides the UNITA officials accompanying us. Joao Soares fired his gun several times, but did not hit anything. Our honor was saved by a soldier--I don't remember his name--who killed a pacaca, which we enjoyed for days afterward."

There was also a birthday party for Joao Soares, who had a birthday during the stay in Jamba.

"President Savimbi and his wife, Ana Savimbi, participated very warmheartedly in the party."



But Marise de Oliveira emphasized that the 2 weeks in Jamba were devoted mostly to working and gathering information concerning the reality of what UNITA is. She related one detail to us:

"Anyone who thinks, as I did, that Africa is always hot is mistaken. I will never forget how cold I felt that first night in Jamba. I was wearing light clothing, and to fight off the cold, I went to bed wearing two TEMPO T-shirts I had with me and a Kispo that someone lent to me. The fact is that the temperature really drops at night, even if it is Africa."

It was also on one of the first nights there, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, just as she was preparing for bed after 1 more day of visits and meetings, that a soldier knocked on her door to deliver a souvenir from President Savimbi. It was a package wrapped in brown paper with a few strips of gold paper and a pretty bow. Marise immediately unwrapped it with the help of her roommate, Fatima Morais.

The package contained an impressive ivory rooster painted black--the symbol of UNITA--and a copy of the book by the UNITA leader that Nova Nordica had published in Lisbon. The inscription read:

"To Marise de Oliveira, head of Nova Nordica and secretary general of the newspaper TEMPO. From Angola to the brother peoples of Portugal and the world of Portuguese civilization and language in general! What I think and do is open to debate, which I accept. My country ought to be the subject of debate not by foreigners but by Angolans, taking into account the political influence of the modern world. I thank you for coming and for publishing this poor work by a frustrated but determined Angolan."

"Jamba, Sixth Congress, 25 August 1986, 4:00 am. Jonas Savimbi."

The various visits by the Portuguese guests included trips to the War Materiel Repair Shops, where there is a great deal of Russian war materiel captured from the MPLA forces ("Work there continues nonstop, and I saw them making steel parts to replace other parts used as patterns."), the General Uniform Shops, where work also continues without interruption and 400 uniforms per day are produced, and the hospital, which has an operating room, sections for pediatrics, maternity, infectious-contagious diseases, X-rays, and orthopedics and a laboratory for analyses. Marise de Oliveira told us:

"Working at the hospital are several doctors, including one who left the MPLA and came over to UNITA and Portuguese-trained doctors from the international organization known as Doctors Without Frontiers. Two Belgian doctors were also there for the purpose of studying the effects of chemical warfare, which is being used by the MPLA and has already caused many cases of blindness."

Marise de Oliveira told us the following:

"It was there that I met Sister Regina Bimbi, a nun from the Congregation of Saint Theresa of Jesus, with whom I had a long talk. She asked me to get in

touch with the mother superior of her order, Mother Lucinda Antunes, who lives in Fatima, and convey Sister Regina's very affectionate greetings."

Incidentally, Jamba has a Protestant church and a Catholic church. The Catholic church is served by four priests.

Besides what was mentioned above about the media, we should mention that a press agency is operating in Jamba. It is the Kwacha UNITA Press, and it is headed by Major Toni Costa Fernandes. It receives news from the principal international agencies, and the only reason it does not yet transmit news by telex through normal channels is that the technical problems involved have not yet been solved.

During the 2 weeks that the head of Nova Nordica was in Angola, 20 journalists from all over the world visited Jamba to write articles. Specifically, their number included reporters from PARIS-MATCH, LE POINT, Time-Life, and others.

With the conclusion of the UNITA congress--reported elsewhere in today's edition--the visit was over, and it was time to return home, but not without fond remembrances of the moments experienced and the friendships created.

"We returned to the airport riding once again in trucks over 'Savimbi's roads.' We endured the dust and also had the thrill of seeing a herd of elephants resting in the shade of the leafy trees. We spent the night at the Boa Esperanca Base, a place near the airport, where we were welcomed with the hospitality to which we had become accustomed. Then the plane took us to Pretoria, where they put us up at a magnificent hotel. We saw with amazement that the hotel had guests of all races--not only whites, but also Orientals and blacks. That was the final surprise on this our first visit to Africa, which won us over and aroused in us a desire to return."

11798

CSO: 3442/29

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MPLA MASS BURIALS--Free Land of Angola [dateline as received]--The rising death toll of the Luanda Government troops fighting UNITA forces in Kuando-Kubango Province could be the main cause of recent wide-spread desertions, civilians who escaped from Menongue asserted Saturday. In an interview, 1 of the escapers, a 56-year-old Mr Alberto Lopes Mutunda, along with 16 fellows of Liahuka village, alleged that the highlight of the latest military offensive launched by Luanda troops, trucks loaded with dead soldiers, arrived at Menongue mortuary covered by tree branches and blood streaming from dead bodies. He said that there were daily massive burials and a caterpillar had to dig open pits where the bodies were dumped. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 17 Nov 86 MB] /12232

DELEGATION VISITS YUGOSLAVIA--An Angolan party delegation left 16 November for Belgrade, in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on a working visit expected to last several days. Louis Dekui Paulo de Castro, candidate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, heads this delegation, which will analyze some aspects of Angola-Yugoslavia interparty relations. This delegation will pursue, among other things, the interparty cooperation accord between the MPLA-Labor Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Nov 86 MB] /12232

FAPLA KILLS SEVEN, CAPTURES ONE--A further seven UNITA bandits have been killed in the (Quelva) municipality as they attempted to carry out yet another Machiavellian action in that area of the 9th Military Region. The territorial forces battalion stationed in the area captured one UNITA member and a considerable amount of arms and ammunition. This clearly shows the determination of the Angolan people in their fight against the renegade bandits. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Nov 86] /8309

BULGARIAN LABOR DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which has been visiting Angola at the invitation of the secretariat of state for social affairs, was received today by Cordeiro Ernesto Kassundomba, secretary of the National Union of Workers of Angola. This morning the delegation, which is headed by (Georgi Dimitrov), vice chairman of Bulgaria's labor and social affairs committee, was scheduled to tour the [words indistinct] home, an institution run by the Department of Social Welfare. At about 1500 this afternoon (Georgi Dimitrov) will meet with Ferreira Neto, Angolan minister of health, and at 1600 he will lay a wreath at the tomb of Agastinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution. At the Department

of Social Welfare yesterday the delegations of both countries reviewed their relations of friendship and cooperation, particularly in the field of social welfare. Yesterday the Bulgarian delegation was received by (Rosa dos Santos), responsible for social welfare, and Diego Jorge de Jesus, minister of labor and social security. During its 8-day visit the Bulgarian delegation will take part in other activities with the Angolan authorities, namely [words indistinct]. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Nov 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/459

BOTSWANA

SOVIET ENVOY PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

MB0802020 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Botswana has congratulated this country for its contribution toward peace and stability in the region. The ambassador, Mr (Viktor Krivda) said his country supports Botswana wholeheartedly for maintaining its position despite threats from her apartheid neighbor. He was speaking at an occasion yesterday marking the Soviet Union's October Revolution. He said Botswana's 2 decades of independence have remarkably changed this country's social and economic well-being for the better, as well as its international image. Mr (Krivda) promised that his country will extend friendly relations between the two countries for the benefit of both nations and for the sake of world peace. He added that his country is working tirelessly to eliminate all nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons by the year 2000. He stressed that mankind's unity was paramount to achieving peace.

Speaking on the same occasion, the minister for external affairs, Dr Chiepe, thanked the Soviet people for their trust in this country. She wished them well in their efforts for attaining world peace and stressed the fact that nobody would survive a third world war.

/12232

CSO: 3400/441

MALI

# PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SOMIEX PROBLEMS

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11-12 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Mohamed Soudha Yattara: "The Monopoly is Reestablished with All its Advantages but Also All its Restrictions"]

[Text] "If emergency solutions are not found for SOMIEX, it will have to close shop. It is neither in the interest of the people nor of the workers to allow this import and export company to disappear." That was the comment of the head of state, General Moussa Traore, when he met on Thursday 2 October with SOMIEX [Malian Import-Export Company] officials at the Palace of Culture.

The party's secretary general, who was accompanied on this occasion by Prime Minister Mamadou Dembele, BEC Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs Oumar Coulibaly, and Minister of State Companies and Businesses Mahamadou Wague, first reminded his audience that the authorities were asked at the conclusion of the fourth ordinary congress of the National Council to open a discussion concerning economic questions affecting the country. "My presence among you is to be explained," the head of state commented, "by the seriousness of SOMIEX's problems."

According to Minister of State Companies and Businesses Mahamadou Wague, there has been a slowdown in sales, excessive debt, and a lack of working capital. Yet SOMIEX was once a state sector showpiece, because in 1972 its turnover was equal to the income recorded for the state budget. It is true that the company had earlier received new blood.

After this period of prosperity lean times unfortunately followed, beginning in 1978. After that there was a period of decline, to such a degree that SOMIEX made a massive layoff of 939 workers.

But this decision does not seem to have solved anything more than did the government's decision to erase SOMIEX's debt before Mali's entry to the UMOA. In the light of the debates that have arisen concerning this company, one gains the impression that SOMIEX resembles a beehive in which not everyone contributes to making the honey but everyone freely helps himself. Such a procedure can only result in problems, because even if it is quite full, the hive will eventually be emptied one day.



To explain their company's failures, the workers point to instability in the position of manager (the plant is currently operating with its 12th manager); standard prices throughout the republic, a fact that in their view creates a loss that must be made up considering the costs of transporting goods over long distances.

The workers also mentioned the separation of the import and export accounts and poor management. In this regard, it has not been possible for some time to certify the accounts of the SOMIEX boards of directors. Should it be admitted that some SOMIEX workers are rich and that SOMIEX is experiencing difficulties? There are also the activities of what are referred to as the "untouchables," i.e., the traders and businessmen through whom SOMIEX imports certain essential products.

People know these traders and their names which are mentioned in the hall. They get rich at the expense of SOMIEX but serve the "sordid interests of a minority," to repeat the expression of the president of the republic who stated that no one is untouchable. Providing SOMIEX with merchandise at exorbitant prices, the company sometimes sells it back to them at a very low price, as was the case this year when SOMIEX sold off its supplies of sugar to the traders in order to pay off the Mali Development Bank (BDM), thus registering a loss of CFA fr 2.5 billion by selling the sugar at a loss. It should also be stressed that for the first 6 months of the 1986 fiscal year, the company showed a deficit of 3.5 billion, after the state had renounced 4.5 billion in taxes that SOMIEX owes the public treasury.

As long as SOMIEX does business with middlemen, it will never get on its feet, warned General Moussa Traore, insisting on the need to put an end to the "infernal cycle" of middlemen. The head of state, moreover, agreed to employee demands to reestablish SOMIEX's monopoly of a certain number of products; this monopoly had been abolished by a decree of the minister of finances and trade dating from 15 August 1986. These products are: sugar, tea, soap, oil, salt, cement, and flour.

In agreeing to worker demands, the head of state also warned them of the fact that they must accept the restrictions resulting from the monopoly. After exhorting the employees to avoid compromise and to assume all their responsibilities, the secretary general of the party emphasized that he would not allow SOMIEX to become a burden on the Malian state. Nevertheless, he underscored the usefulness of the plant and declared that he favored its restoration.

9824

CSO: 3419/18



MALI

#### NOMAD SETTLEMENT PROGRAM DETAILED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 7 Oct 86 p 6

[Interview with Tombouctou Deputy Mohamedou Ag Assadeck, by A. Albadia: "Belle Sao: A New Life for the Nomads"; date and place not specified]

[Text] The long drought and its tragic effects (famine, desertification) have upset the centuries-old way of life of the people in many areas in our country. In the north, the nomads who practiced transhumant herding have undertaken to settle down with the help of the political and administrative authorities.

Our correspondent in Tombouctou, Assoura Albadia, met with the mysterious city's deputy, Mohamedou Ag Assadeck. The latter spoke with him concerning the operation to settle the Kel Tinaguelhej, a group from which he himself had come: "My group, like the majority of nomads, owned animals and practiced stockraising and transhumance. As a result of the drought, we lost nearly all our livestock. That was why the people expressed the desire to settle down and work the soil.

Belle Sao located in the Niger valley 30 km east of Tombouctou was not chosen by chance. Each group has its own nomadic circuit and it is there that the Kel Tinaguelhej have always spent the hottest months of the year (April, May, and June).

In August 1985, following a decision by the Bourem Inaly administrative authorities granting us this plain for farming, the first families settled in Belle Sao.

[Question] What was the reaction of the nomads to this settlement?

[Answer] After they were settled there, the people developed 15 hectares for rice growing by irrigation and 2 hectares of market garden during the 1985-1986 season. They did all the work of preparation themselves and purchased the fuel for the operation of a motor-driven pump lent by the governor of Tombouctou for the season. Again in the context of their settlement, this year they have developed 20 additional hectares, thus increasing to 35 hectares the area on which they are farming rice.

For this purpose they obtained two motor-driven 20-horsepower pumps. The first was offered by the minister of territorial administration and grass-roots development at the end of the 1985-1986 season by way of encouragement. The second was acquired thanks to a loan repayable in 4 years to the BNDA. It should be noted that their operating costs are fully covered by the group. The people have just completed building a shop and a settlement office.

The Belle Sao administrative committee is responsible for the execution and follow-up of all the operations in this settlement project. In the very near future, certainly this month, the people will open their literacy center. The creation of the Ton is planned for the end of 1986.

As you may know, this settlement process began only a year ago, and that is not much time to establish all the organization necessary, but with determination, the people have decided to do everything to achieve their objective.

9824

CSO: 3419/18

MALI

BRIEFS

**TRAORE RECEIVES IRANIAN AMBASSADOR**--Last Friday, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of the republic, met with His Excellency Mobjtaba Shafir, ambassador of the Islamic republic of Iran to Mali. The Iranian diplomat took the occasion to wish the head of state, who has just celebrated his 50'th birthday, good health and long life. He also offered wishes for the prosperity of the Malian people as a whole since they have just joyfully celebrated the 26'th anniversary of their independence. Thus discussions dealt with the efforts of the Malian people, its party, and government to maintain mutually advantageous peace, security, and cooperation between the countries of the world. Hence allusion was made to the long tete-a-tete discussions in Harare in Zimbabwe by Presidents Moussa Traore and Ali Hassan Khomeini of Iran, a meeting which made it possible to look forward optimistically to the development of ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. [Excerpt] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Sep 86 p 1] 9824

**FRENCH AID**--Last Saturday, France and Mali signed 14 agreements according to which the French government will grant our country CFA fr 1.118 billion in loans. These loans will help finance a variety of programs in agriculture, stockraising, education, transportation, health, sports, arts, and culture. These programs accord directly with the main objectives of the development program drawn up by the Malian government, namely self-sufficiency in food by controlling water and preventing drought and desertification, the opening up of land, and education. For Modibo Keita, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, these programs show that the French government is taking the right approach in following the priorities defined by the Malian government. Earlier, Francis Plateau, French ambassador to Mali, recalled the various actions France has taken to help our country. He stated that the objectives of Franco-Malian cooperation, corresponding with those of the party and government, are intended for the development of our country. He stressed that more than 300 French technical assistants are currently working in Mali and that 600 Malian scholarship students and trainees are trained in France or in francophone countries. To this, according to the ambassador, should be added French aid to Malian development projects, emergency operations (food assistance in 1984 and 1985), and locust control this year. Finally, the ambassador expressed the desire that Franco-Malian cooperation be strengthened for the well-being of the Malian and French people. [Excerpt] Bamako L'ESSOR in French 4-5 Oct 86 p 2] 9824

CSO: 3419/18

MOZAMBIQUE

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR FOR TRAINING, WORK PROGRAMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Signed in Maputo on Saturday between our country and the GDR were a protocol and an annex concerning vocational training and manpower. The agreements were signed by each country's representative in that area: the Mozambican secretary of state for labor, Aguiar Mazula, and the GDR's secretary of state for vocational training, Bodo Weidemann.

Also signing the documents in question were Werner Schmidt, department head in the GDR's Secretariat of State for Labor, and A. Jonas, our country's national director of legal affairs.

On that occasion, Aguiar Mazula mentioned that the agreement on vocational training had been extended last year for another 5 years and that it will now expire in 1990. The basic objectives are to go after results that will have a favorable impact on our economy and to strengthen the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, governments, peoples, and parties.

For his part, Weidemann said that having had the opportunity to sign this protocol on behalf of his government gave him grounds for personal pleasure. "It is very important because it means that we are participating in the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique," he said, adding that the agreement represents a qualitatively new step in bilateral cooperation in this specific area. "We are training young cadres not only as skilled workers but also at the management level," he said, and he then affirmed the GDR's commitment to doing everything possible to continue on the road to vocational training.

This agreement covering vocational training in the GDR will include the granting of 50 scholarships for the training of skilled workers and instructors. In addition, the annex to the protocol calls for the continued employment of young Mozambicans in enterprises and industrial combines in the GDR. About 5,000 are currently employed there, and provision is made for accepting 2,000 more in the near future.

Bodo Weidemann arrived in our country on 13 October and left on Saturday to return to his own country. In Maputo, in addition to his contacts with the secretary of state for labor, he had a 2-hour meeting with Minister of Education Graca Machel, a meeting he considered very productive. Discussed at that meeting were questions related to the sector of vocational instruction and matters having to do with the Strassfurt Friendship School, where 900 Mozambican students have completed about 4 years of their 7-year course of study.

Also in the capital, the GDR's secretary of state for cooperation had the opportunity to visit a few vocational training schools that are supported by the GDR. He visited MABOR, which he praised for its degree of organization and working atmosphere, and went to Inhaca Island to relax.

11798

CSO: 3442/27

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BILATERAL COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Oct 86 p 8

[Interview with GDR Secretary of State for Vocational Training Bodo Weidemann by Joaquim Salvador in Maputo on 18 October; first paragraph is NOTICIAS introduction; boxed material by author as indicated]

[Text] The GDR's secretary of state for vocational training, Bodo Weidemann, granted an interview moments after the signing in our country's capital of a protocol on cooperation between the two countries in that area and in the area of manpower. The interview, which was granted last Saturday, constitutes a compilation of pertinent questions regarding bilateral cooperation, and we are therefore publishing it below.

Question: What are the prospects for this protocol on vocational training, and what areas and levels will be affected?

Answer: In the first place, 50 young people are going to be trained as skilled workers in such branches as civil construction and the related administrative areas--as accountants and office employees--in keeping with the wishes expressed by the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM]. They will also be trained in metallurgy, especially as metalworking mechanics, so that they can repair machinery and thus participate in national reconstruction. I feel that accountants and office employees are also very necessary so that they can draw up balance sheets and effectively manage the enterprises where they will work once their training is over. The best of those 50 scholarship holders will continue their studies so as to become management cadres or teachers. Your country needs vocational instructors capable of working out a suitable system for training young people and adults.

Question: The annex to the protocol signed last Saturday deals with matters related to manpower. What specific plans does the GDR have in that area?

Answer: We are going to increase the number of Mozambican workers in the GDR. About 7,000 will be working with us in 1987, and that means an increase of 2,000 over the current number. They will work in different sectors of the national economy after first receiving vocational training, and then, after their return here, they will be skilled workers. We will devote special



attention to the best after they complete their training so that they can become instructors. Another aim of ours is to complete the planned vocational training centers in Mozambique no later than 1987 so that they can absorb those instructors. To do that, it is necessary to pay even closer attention to those experiments in Mozambique, because they represent a big investment that must pay off. This means that we are going to train cadres in vocational training who can gradually take charge of the training process and the process of developing the country's national economy. We also agreed that advisers, instructors, and specialized cadres would be sent to the RPM to support the existing vocational training schemes. Beginning in 1990, if I am not mistaken, a new vocational training system will exist in Mozambique, and we want those instructors to cooperate to that end. We are going to accept specialists from your country who will study the operation of our vocational training systems at the various levels--management, organization, and so on. We also want to help your country achieve its own approach to vocational training--one suited to your specific realities--and we want your specialists, in return, to be familiar with our reality and to participate in it. Each side must become more familiar with the realities of the other side, because it is not possible to export educational systems from one country to another.

Question: How many foreign workers are currently in the GDR, and what percentage of that total is made up of Mozambicans?

Answer: In the field of vocational training, we have 5,000 students from 30 countries. We have about 25,000 foreign workers, and among the latter, the largest group is from Mozambique.

Question: What are the requirements for young Mozambicans who want to apply for work in the GDR?

Answer: Completion of the sixth grade would be ideal from our standpoint, but that is not realistic, so we have had to adopt a training program to raise their educational level. Also, young people between the ages of 16 and 18 form the largest group except among the students at the Strassfurt Friendship School, who number about 900 and who began their stage of vocational training this year.

Question: Does this mean, then, that the talks with our country's minister of education were concerned with the question of our students in Strassfurt?

Answer: The talks with Minister Graca Machel were not concerned only with the school in Strassfurt. We had a 2-hour meeting, and Strassfurt is certainly not a subject that can take up that much time. Other topics, such as the sending of advisers, instructors, and skilled workers, were also analyzed. The question of the new vocational training system was also discussed.

Question: As far as the vocational training centers being supported by the GDR in our country are concerned, how much have you invested?

Answer: For each vocational training center in Mozambique, we invest about 2 million marks (40,000 contos) in equipment, and that does not include our



instructors. In addition, every Mozambican citizen who is trained or learns special skills in our country costs us from 36,000 marks to 40,000 marks (from 750 to 800 contos).

Question: What are conditions like for Mozambican workers in your country?

Answer: They are exactly the same as those for any GDR citizen in the same category as far as wages, social benefits, and unions are concerned. Social benefits for housing, medical care, and medicines are absolutely the same because the deciding factor as far as we are concerned is man.

[Box, p 8]

Who Is Weidemann?

Bodo Weidemann, the man we interviewed, is 57 years old and has been secretary of state for vocational training in the GDR for countless years.

He told us that he has been dealing directly with Mozambique on matters related to vocational training for the past 10 years.

Weidemann has licentiates in economics, electrical engineering, and pedagogical training. But he began as a metalworker and also worked as a lathe operator and an electrician before taking charge of vocational training in his country.

According to what we were told by an East German source, Bodo Weidemann once tried to earn a doctorate, but was prevented from doing so by the fact that he is considered indispensable in the area for which he is the top official. Is he frustrated? Apparently not, because for someone like him, who feels that "man is the most important factor," what greater joy could there be than to train man?

11798

CSO: 3442/27

MOZAMBIQUE

ZIMBABWE BUSINESSMEN MEET WITH COUNTERPARTS IN MAPUTO

MB250558 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Mozambican and Zimbabwean businessmen held a meeting in Maputo yesterday to exchange views on possibilities of participation by the two enterprises [as heard] along the Beira corridor. The representatives of the two consortia, from Mozambique's southern region and Zimbabwe's Beira Corridor group, discussed—among other things—participation possibilities by the two enterprises in Beira city in the fields of hotel management and the establishment of a retail trade network. They also discussed a number of issues concerning banking. The Zimbabwean businessmen promised to present a proposal concerning the development of a number of agricultural projects in Manica Province.

The two parties are scheduled to meet again in January in order to analyze more closely the fields of maritime and railroad transport as well as cargo handling in Beira port.

The two consortia recognized the need for establishing an enterprise that will provide technical, economic, and legal backing for the creation of joint enterprises that will operate along the Beira corridor.

Besides this meeting, the Mozambican and Zimbabwean businessmen also held talks with Mozambican Government officials yesterday.

/8309

CSO: 3400/467

MOZAMBIQUE

DIVIDED COUNTRY SAID TO BE MNR AIM

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 86 p 1

[Text]

**THE MNR bandits, having flooded out of Malawi from late September, are now believed to be trying to cut Mozambique in two and set up some sort of administration north of the Zambezi River, and they could also intensify their attacks on the Beira Corridor.**

These acts of terrorism are seen to be heavily supported by South Africa which wants the MNR to establish itself finally as a political force and so complete the destabilisation of Mozambique.

This would permanently end Mozambique's capacity to support any lib-

eration struggle inside South Africa, and by greatly delaying the re-commissioning of the Beira Corridor, would continue the dependence on South Africa of countries such as Zimbabwe and so stall the imposition of sanctions against the apartheid regime.

Sources have told The Herald that the MNR has been concentrating its forces in the Zambezia and Tete provinces —

which lie north of the Zambezi on each side of the spur of southern Malawi. The bandits are attacking centres in up to battalion strength.

Zambezia is the richest province of Mozambique and at one time, with its mineral and agricultural wealth, accounted for at least half of all Mozambican export earnings.

In the past month a number of administrative centres have been overrun by heavily armed

MNR bandits and the MNR holds the northern bank of the Zambezi.

The most important capture of the bandits is the bridge over the Zambezi linking the towns of Sena and Dona. This is the longest road and rail bridge in Africa and carries the only rail line linking north and south Mozambique. The only other rail bridge across the river is at Victoria Falls.

The sources, some of whom have recently been briefed by Mozambican leaders, have said that the South Africans are arming the MNR through Malawi — despite the Nkomati Accord which forbids such behaviour — so that the bandit organisation can establish itself in the north, thus giving it some political status.

The sources interpret the recent mass movement of the MNR out

of Malawi mainly to the Malawian government being "really scared of the late President Samora Machel's threat to blockade Malawi".

The positive aspect of this Malawian move, said the sources, was that the MNR could no longer rely on using Malawi as a rear base and for supplies and would be forced to rely on being resupplied from the sea.

By concentrating on the north, the MNR is not in the same position as the Unita bandits in Angola where South African efforts are also aimed at cutting a country in two to destabilise it totally.

Unita operates in the south and can obtain supplies and military support from South African occupation forces in Namibia, support that has been crucial more than once in the face of determined Angolan drives to crush the bandits. They also receive supplies through Zaire.

The MNR operations in the north are going to be extremely difficult for the organisation as it was in these areas that Frelimo first established itself when it began the armed struggle using Tanzania as a rear base and politicising the people.

By the time of the Portuguese coup that led to Mozambican independence in 1975 much of this area could be considered as liberated by Frelimo fighters.

The scale of the MNR attacks is so vast, said the sources, that it is obvious that someone with massive resources is behind the movement, and all signs point to South Africa.

Among the centres attacked and occupied by the MNR are: Zumbo, which is on the northern bank of the Zambezi near the border with Zambia and Zimbabwe; Milange near the south-eastern border with Malawi; and the centre just across the border from Nuanetsi on southern Malawi; Gile in the Zambezia province where 3 000 houses were destroyed; and Alto Molocue and Mutarara also in Zambezia to the west of Malawi in the plateau region.

MOZAMBIQUE

MORE REFUGEES TREK TO ZIMBABWE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 2 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] Mozambicans from the most northely areas of Bawa and Zumbo, are still making their way to Zimbabwe after its capture by MNR bandits last month.

Early last week a number of young men arrived at Kanyemba where they have settled at Chief Chapoto's home. Most of them had walked on their way to Zimbabwe to stay with relatives.

At least 30 families have settled at the home since the bombardment and looting of Zumbo by MNR bandits earlier last month.

Said a young man, Alimu Joao, who came to the area two days after the town had been overrun by the bandits: "I will never go back again because these people (MNR) are killing us for no reason. We do not know what the situation will be like and returning there will only put our lives at risk."

Others who have fled the brutalities of the bandits have settled at Bawa where there are Mozambican soldiers. The small settlement is situated near a place where the Luangwa River meets the Zambezi.

At Zumbo the bandits have burnt and looted most of the buildings and the town is now deserted. It is understood that most of the families left for Zambia to settle with relatives.

Those families that have settled in Zimbabwe have vowed never to return until the situation improves although it's a long time since they have heard of the situation back home.

"We cannot go back because when we left there was war. Some of us left Bawa because we think that the bandits will come back and attack the settlement as they did to Zumbo," said a woman who refused to be named.

It is understood that during the fighting between the Mozambican army and the bandits some of the refugees were ferried by trucks to safer areas. The refugees only brought with them few belongings or nothing at all except the clothes they were wearing.

/12828  
CSO: 3400/453

MOZAMBIQUE

FRENCH COOPERATION DELEGATION VISITS BEIRA HARBOR

MB251213 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] A government delegation from France is in Mozambique for talks with Mozambican Government officials to prepare for a joint session to review the level of bilateral cooperation.

The joint meeting of the Mozambique-France cooperation commission is scheduled to take place early next year. The French delegation is headed by the director of scientific cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Jacques Leroux). The delegation visited the port of Beira yesterday and was briefed about the corridor's transport system, which is the subject of high priority by the region's SADCC development (?alliance).

The French and Mozambican officials flew to Beira in a newly built plane (18 r-42) manufactured by France and Italy. The plane has been sold to Air Mauritius. The French took this opportunity to demonstrate to Mozambican officials the aircraft's quality and capacity. Mozambique's Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso and the secretary of state for civil aviation, Azarias Chichava, were among the officials invited for the trip to Beira.

/8309

CSO: 3400/467

MOZAMBIQUE

FISHING INDUSTRY GROWING IN CAHORA BASSA LAKE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Basilio Langa]

[Text] (AIM)--Sources connected with fishing in Tete Province have informed the AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] of the existence of growing activity by fishermen in the lake formed by the Cahora Bassa Dam. They sell their fish in Zimbabwe and Zambia. The Cahora Bassa region, particularly south of the lake, is the most peaceful of all the rural zones in Tete Province.

Tete borders on Zimbabwe to the south and on Zambia and Malawi to the north. It is one of the Mozambican provinces where military security has deteriorated in recent years as a result of Malawian support for the armed bandits since the Nkomati Accord was signed between South Africa and Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa Lake comprises the entire stretch of the Zambezi River from Zumbo on the three-nation frontier formed by Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Mozambique to the Songo District in the center of Tete Province, where the dam is located.

The lake, which covers an area of 2,740 square kilometers, is 270 kilometers long and has a maximum width of 40 kilometers. It was built in the colonial period to obstruct the advance by FRELIMO guerrilla fighters.

A large share of the hydroelectric plant's energy potential is not being used to a significant degree, however, because over 500 of the poles supporting the high-voltage lines to South Africa, where the energy would be stepped down and sold locally, have been knocked down.

The hydroelectric plant, which was built with primarily Portuguese capital and has a total capacity of 2,075 megawatts, is the sixth largest in the world, but it supplies energy only to a few urban centers in Tete Province.

At present, Mozambican fishing authorities are showing great interest in developing their sector in the lake by taking advantage of the favorable security conditions in the southern part of the lake.



According to personnel of the State Secretariat of Fisheries who work there, the possibility of infiltration along the southern side of the lake by bandits is remote, and it would be highly dangerous.

One worker commented: "This is a deadend."

It is about 200 kilometers from the city of Tete to the lake region by asphalt road.

Signs of the drought that has hit the province are obvious in the landscape, which is dominated by small valleys with sandy beds that once formed the local network of tributaries feeding the lake on the Zambezi River.

The dry grass and desert shrubs lend charm to the legendary pastoral vocation of the region, where the livestock consists predominantly of family-owned goats, flocks of which graze there and swarm all along the road disturbing traffic.

"There are no bandits here. The only inconvenience the motorist has to put up with is the goats, which cross the road without warning," commented one of the passengers in the car.

"They are sold very cheap--from 1,500 to 2,000 meticals per goat. In Maputo a goat costs as much as 15,000 meticals," added another passenger.

The local manager of the Enterprise for the Marketing of Fishery Products (PESCOM), Jose Castigo, revealed that over 1,000 settled fishermen, five fish marketing stations, and an equal number of mobile stations were to be found along the lake.

Only dried fish are sold, since PESCOM does not have a cold-storage boat for collecting fresh fish.

Jose Castigo also admitted that the local inhabitants have been selling a large quantity of fish in Zimbabwe and Zambia in exchange for family consumer goods.

He added that the most necessary products for packing and marketing fish are salt and cornmeal.

The manager argued that in that province, PESCOM "should be authorized to export lake fish to Zimbabwe and import scarce products into Mozambique for trading with the fishermen."

He said: "The fishermen travel long distances to take their fish to the frontier. If PESCOM were authorized to export fish, fishing activity in the lake would improve considerably."

For his part, the manager of the Chicoya Combine, Abrao Pira Bau, maintained that "we have still not found the ideal source for supplying the fishermen, but around us there are countries with an extreme shortage of fish." He added



that it would be possible to reach workable agreements with Zimbabwe and Zambia in the field of border trade and thus provide the fishermen with the products they need most.

In recent years, many fishermen from various places in Tete Province have settled along the lake to engage in small-scale fishing. PESCOM's manager said: "We need 3,000 metric tons of salt per year to supply the fishermen."

And private owner Antonio Baraca said: "If I don't receive products in the near future, I am going to close my place. Especially salt. All the fishermen are selling most of their catch in Zimbabwe." The private operator has a fish marketing center in Cazindira in the Magoe District on the border with Zimbabwe.

11798

CSO: 3442/27

MOZAMBIQUE

# BRIEFS

NEW STATE ADMINISTRATION MINISTRY--Presidential Decree No 65/86 establishing the Ministry of State Administration was published in Maputo yesterday. The ministry is headed by Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister for administration in the Office of the President. According to an official source, the decree was issued because experience has demonstrated the need to assign more importance to the area of state administration, specifically as regards the training of management organizations at both the central and the local levels. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Oct 86 p 8] 11798

GRAIN TO REACH TETE--The first half of a 6000-tonne shipment of grain from a temporary depot in Mutoko should reach Tete Province in Mozambique before Christmas, a spokesman for North Eastern Transport has said. The other half would be delivered in 30-tonne transporters during January, the spokesman said. The company is fulfilling two contracts funded by the European Economic Commission under which it is ferrying essential food and other supplies to hard-pressed Mozambicans. The operation is being run by a team of drivers, engineers and administrative staff from a depot in Mutoko. Other NET teams had recently completed a similar "mission of mercy" by ferrying 5000 tonnes across the border to distribution points, through the World Vision organisation. Their second contract involves transporting farm implements and vegetable seeds into various parts of Mozambique under a Dutch government aid programme, the spokesman said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 86 p 1]/12828

BEIRA PROJECT INTERESTS UK ENVOY--James Allan, British ambassador in Maputo, has expressed his country's desire to participate in the Beira corridor project. He said this in Beira last Wednesday during a meeting with Governor Francisco Masquil with whom he exchanged views on the development of various ongoing projects in Sofala Province. Also during the meeting, James Allan was briefed on the problems facing the projects in Sofala because of armed bandit activities, as well as hunger threat facing over 100,000 people living there caused by drought and armed bandit action. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 26 Nov 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/467

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT TO HALT KWACHA DECLINE--Comrade President Kaunda has revealed that the party and its government will not hesitate to take any measures it may find necessary to curb the depreciation of the kwacha. Comrade Kaunda said this in Mongu today, adding that the party and its government will continue to monitor the situation closely (?and) it will introduce a number of measures to (?address) the problems. Stressing that Zambia, like many other countries, was still facing severe economic problems, Comrade Kaunda said the party and its government shared the same sentiment as most people in the country about the continuing depreciation of the kwacha, the wide fluctuations in the kwacha-dollar exchange, and the subsequent high cost of living. Comrade Kaunda also expressed concern over the global effects of the heavy external debt from Third World countries which he said was now estimated at over \$900 billion. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Nov 86] /8309

ZAMBIA, ZAIRE RAISE COBALT PRICE--The price of cobalt has risen sharply on the free market following an agreement signed on Wednesday in Kitwe between Zambia and Zaire to fix the producer price on \$7.00 a ton, up from the previous level of \$3.00. Prices were bid up on the European free market from around \$4.50 to \$6 a ton. Traders now say that the price should remain steady at just above \$6, provided the agreement is adhered to. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Nov 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/459

ZIMBABWE

GM REPORTEDLY TO OPEN PLANT IN HARARE

MB150925 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The world's largest vehicle manufacturer, General Motors, is reported to be setting up a plant in Harare. The giant American company recently decided to pull out of South Africa. Here is Howard Barrell:

[Barrell] A report today in Zimbabwe quotes the head of General Motors African operations, (William Mott), as saying the company is considering setting up a vehicle assembly plant in Zimbabwe. (Mott) is quoted as saying Zimbabwe is a great market and a great country. In the view of observers, Zimbabwe is the economic and industrial hub of the region's two main economic groupings the SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area. But, Zimbabwe does suffer from a shortage of foreign currency, and this could affect its ability to import car kits for local assembly. But Mott indicated there could be a way around this. GM wanted to buy Zimbabwean chrome, and this could mean a barter deal whereby Zimbabwe provided GM with chrome in exchange for car kits. The idea is, however, far from being finalized.

/12232

CSO: 3400/451

ZIMBABWE

# MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT CONSIDERING BUYING SOVIET AIRCRAFT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 86 p 1

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE may acquire Tupolev aircraft from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) instead of buying new aircraft for Air Zimbabwe from American or British sources as previously planned.**

The Ministry of Transport is now considering new options for replacement aircraft for the national airline, following the recent visit of a government team to Moscow. It is believed the options include buying a long-haul, narrow-bodied Tupolev and two wide-bodied, but short-haul, Tupolev aircraft. Russia does not manufacture long-haul, wide-bodied aircraft.

As reported in the *Gazette* in March, Air Zimbabwe was negotiating with the American-Boeing aircraft company to purchase three 737 medium-haul aircraft to replace its ageing Viscounts for regional and domestic routes.

It was also negotiating with Macdonald Douglas of America to buy a DC10 long-haul aircraft — a versatile cargo-and-passenger carrier much favoured by several African countries, and in service with Air Zambia.

Now, however, the scene has changed following various financial considerations, and the recent strained relations between America and Zimbabwe.

It is believed that the major part of a contract with Boeing to purchase three 737 medium-haul aircraft may not be finalised. Instead, only one Boeing 737 aircraft will be purchased.

A team from Air Zimbabwe is at present visiting the Boeing plant in

Seattle and is working with technical staff there in order to prepare for the anticipated handover of the single Boeing 737, which is expected to arrive in Harare in December.

The purchase of the originally proposed DC10 long-haul passenger aircraft may not be finalised although it is understood that a letter of intent was signed previously. Instead, AZ may receive a narrow long-haul Tupolev and/or two short-range Tupolev machines manufactured, according to local aircraft engineers, to fit technology and specifications.

These aircraft, need two or three stops on long routes such as the Harare to London flight. They are said to be unpopular with passengers, aircrews and maintenance engineers, due to their technology and lack of state-of-the-art travelling comfort.

The national airline needs new long-range aircraft to replace the noisy and fuel-expensive Boeing 707s. At present it is leasing one 115-seat Boeing 737 at considerable cost for regional and local operations.

New aircraft on its domestic and regional routes are even more badly needed to replace the old remaining Viscounts.

Speculation is rife among tour operators in Harare as to what type of Tupolev aeroplanes may soon be seen on Air Zimbabwe's routes, in competition with other airline's aircraft more favoured by tourists and most regional travellers.

Asked to comment on whether Air Zimbabwe would soon be operating Tupolevs in place of its former plans to acquire modern Boeings

and a DC10, the Secretary for Transport, Engineer Desai, told a *Gazette* reporter this week that he could not comment upon or confirm what he described as "pure rumours".

It is understood that the Russian aircraft negotiations include an aid package. However, so did the negotiations with the American

Boeing aircraft manufacturers.

A spokesman for Media Associates, which acts as Boeing's public relations representatives in the Sadcc region, confirmed that discussions between Boeing and Air Zimbabwe and government representatives had been going on about the purchase of aircraft for about three years.

"All we can say at this state, as Boeing's public relations representative here, is that we have not received either confirmation or denial that a sale has either been made or cancelled," he said.

The acquisition of aircraft radically different from those formerly operated by the airline will involve it in considerable extra expense.

Not only will aircrew and engineers need to be extensively retrained and re-qualified, the airline will be faced with carrying a completely new range of spares. At present there is a certain compatibility and familiarity between the types of Boeing aircraft operated and those it had intended to purchase.

ZIMBABWE

IRAN TO FINANCE 10 PERCENT OF MUTARE REFINERY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 86 p 3

[Text]

THE IRANIAN Government has offered to finance 10% of the total cost of rebuilding the Feruka oil refinery in Mutare, in addition to providing technical support for the project, an embassy spokesman has said.

The Third Secretary in the Iranian Embassy, Mr A Bonakdar, last week told the *Gazette*: "While our president was here last year, we offered the Zimbabwe Government assistance of all different kinds in rebuilding the refinery — making consultations, examining the different problems that might come up, and sending advisors and technicians.

"We also said that we can offer about 10% of the whole cost of rebuilding the refinery, but since last year we have not had any answer from the Zimbabwe Government, who say they are still studying the whole project, and examining problems which might come

up.

"At a recent meeting with Mr Kangai, our ambassador pointed out that even for studying the project, we could provide technical assistance to the Zimbabwe Government, since we have experience in this field.

REBUILD

"Our experts believe that they can rebuild the Feruka oil refinery because it was based upon crude oil," he said.

The cost of rebuilding the refinery has been estimated at \$400 million, which would mean that the Iranians would be providing funds in the region of \$40 million.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Energy, Water Resources, and Development, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, was this week quoted as saying that the government had decided to build a new multi-purpose oil refinery at Feruka to process light, heavy,

and any crude oil, for Zimbabwe and other neighbouring states.

He said that the oil refinery could not be rehabilitated, and that a team of experts had already started working on the project.

● The Feruka oil refinery was constructed during the early 1960s and opened the year before the declaration of UDI by the Rhodesian Front government of Mr Ian Smith. Oil embargoes against Rhodesia were declared promptly and the refinery continued to operate for only a matter of months after November, 1965.

The refinery itself has been mothballed since, but its storage tanks have been used for the refined fuels pumped through the pipeline from Beira, particularly since extensive damage was suffered by the storage facilities in Beira inflicted by South African-sponsored dissidents.



ZIMBABWE

INDIANS TO BOOST RURAL EXPERTISE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] **THE INDIAN Government is to finance the establishment of a rural technology development and training centre in Zimbabwe, for the development of various machinery and equipment to be used in the rural agriculture, energy, transport, and housing sectors.**

The \$1 million centre will be set up under the auspices of the Indian Council for the Advancement of Rural Technology (Cart), whose functions are the development of technology appropriate to rural areas, as well as carrying out research studies, surveys, and evaluations on rural area requirements.

Cart is a society under the Ministry of Rural Development, and has carried out research and assistance work in several developing countries.

The director-general of Cart, Mr T Balakrishnan, this week told the *Gazette* that it was hoped the centre would be established by the end of this year, or in the first part of next year.

Mr Balakrishnan, who was in Zimbabwe to attend the three-day international exhibition of development technology held at Domboshawa, and to finalise the agreement for

the setting up of the centre, said: "It was tentatively agreed earlier that the Indian Government would assist the Zimbabwe Government in setting up a rural technology centre, with the technical inputs being provided by the government of India.

"We are prepared to fund the setting up of the centre, in order to introduce, and to promote, technologies best suited to the development of the rural areas.

"People tend to interpret 'appropriate technology' as second-class technology which developed countries pass on to the developing countries, but this is not the case at all — it is merely what is appropriate to a country, its economic and social requirements.

"A lot of developed countries, in their impatience to get things done, have developed sophisticated machinery and equipment — without taking into consideration who will be using that machinery," he said.

Mr Balakrishnan, who for six years was the regional advisor (rural development) for the Caribbean at the United Nations, said he had so far been impressed with energy and agriculture units developed in Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE

FRENCH TEACH PEASANTS TRACTOR TRAINING

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Nov 86 p 9

[Text] MORE than 120 communal farmers in Chiweshe have been taught to use and maintain tractors by the French under a technical and cultural co-operation agreement signed with the Government.

The French government last year gave four tractors to Mwenje, Kanyemba, Tsungai and Tomboedza co-operatives under an \$833 000 agreement.

The tractors were to enable communal farmers to ease draught power shortage. As a pilot project, farmers had to be trained in the use and maintenance of the tractors. Each co-operative

sent members for training at the Institute of Agricultural Engineering near Domboshawa.

The agricultural adviser in the French embassy, Mr Phillipe Abadie, told The Herald that the farmers were taught economic, managerial and financial aspects.

He said the programme will last three years. The French advisers had introduced a one tool bar carrier plough which was widely used in India and West Africa.

Mr Abadie said the plough could be used for cultivation, rolling, harrowing, ridging, planting, harvesting and transport.

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CSO: 3400/455

ZIMBABWE

#### AFRICAN TRAINEES COMPLETE REHABILITATION COURSE

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Thirteen participants from 11 African countries yesterday completed a nine-month training course on management of rehabilitation services at the Management Training Bureau in Harare.

The diploma course, which started in February this year, is the first of its kind to be launched by the International Labour Organisation in conjunction with the Management Training Bureau.

The course aimed at equipping the participants from rehabilitation centres with knowledge and skills on how to run their centres efficiently, and touched on rehabilitation management, organisational behaviour, accounts, production, marketing and safety and health at the work place.

Of the total 13 participants, 12 obtained diplomas and one got a certificate of attendance.

The participants came from Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Southern African liberation movements.

Addressing the delegates at the closing ceremony yesterday, the secretary in the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Zuwa Makoni urged the Government and the people to establish the necessary training infrastructure to integrate disabled persons into normal life.

"This can only be done through a careful study of their needs, nature of disability and the proper management of the rehabilitation programmes."

He said according to a survey carried out in 1981, there were over 250000 severely disabled people, in Zimbabwe alone, all with more than 276000 disabilities.

It was therefore necessary to pay more attention to the training of personnel in the rehabilitation programmes of the disabled people instead of waiting for assistance from outside Africa.

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CSO: 3400/452

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER SAYS FIVE-YEAR PLAN AIMS AT BETTER LIVING STANDARDS

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Real social justice in independent Zimbabwe will be attained through the concerted efforts of the country's public and private sectors, the Minister of Co-operative Development, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday.

"All of us should gear ourselves for the attainment of the goals of the five-year National Development Plan (1986-1990), which aims at improving the living standards of our people.

"Expansion of businesses is a movement towards those goals," he told a meeting of his constituents at Stapleford in Mount Hampden. Cde Nyagumbo is the MP for Dzivarasekwa, a constituency which includes Mount Hampden.

The meeting with his constituents was to mark the opening of a supermarket and a beer outlet, costing an estimated \$80000 and which took nine months to complete. The two facilities are run by Cde Leonard Kadonzvo. African Distillers funded the construction of the two projects, and its more than 250 workers from the surrounding areas will be the immediate beneficiaries of the supermarket.

Cde Nyagumbo said that there was a tremendous amount of goodwill within the private sector to assist the Government in realising its objectives under the five-year National Development Plan, but he felt that much more needed to be done in order "for all the actors to fulfil the plan targets."

Under the plan, sustained efforts will be made to raise incomes in line with growth in productivity in the economy, and in order to raise the living standards of the population, special efforts will be made to raise incomes through increasing agricultural productivity and by extending social and economic services to all the rural areas. Programmes in areas such as housing, health care services, education and working conditions will be further expanded as part of the strategy for raising the standards of living.

Speaking just before the official opening of the two outlets, the managing director of African Distillers (Afdis), Mr Ian Gordon, said that Afdis was the country's main producer of wines and spirits, and that in the last 20 years they had been able to reduce reliance on external raw materials for their manufacture "substantial'y".

Mr Gordon also said that there was a proposed programme for upgrading the company's housing for its workers at Stapleford. Eighty of the company's workers are accommodated at the housing estate nearby, while 40 others are being assisted in buying their own houses.

Cde Nyagumbo described the efforts of the company saying that its record was one of a happy story "import substitution and increasing local content which contributes to savings in foreign currency, which releases this much-needed resource for developing capital goods for both the domestic and external markets".

He also praised the company's approach to industrial relations saying that a contented workforce is a disciplined workforce. "Workers should aim for increased productivity and both management and workers should learn to regard each other as being equally important."

The event was attended by Dr Swithun Mombeshora, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, workers and management of Afdis and by Harare City Council councillors.

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CSO: 3400/452

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER OF ENERGY URGES NEW DAM ON ZAMBEZI

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe needs another dam on the Zambezi River because the alternative, another thermal power station, would be environmentally unsound, the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said in Harare yesterday.

He said there had been arguments about the viability and impact of further dams on the Zambezi River--a river shared by Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. The trade-offs of such a venture were difficult to analyse at this stage, so it was important for all the countries to plan together on the use of the river.

Cde Kangai, who was closing a regional seminar on the environmentally-sound management of water, said: "If we do not build another dam on the Zambezi River to generate more hydro-electric power, we will have to build another thermal power station with the attendant pollution problems."

It was up to the experts who had attended the two-week course to advise their governments on questions of conflicting environmental problems and socio-economic goals.

Cde Kangai noted that the United Nations Development Programme and other donor countries were helping Zambezi River basin countries to launch a joint action plan for the environmental management of the river.

Zimbabwe had to pay particular attention to its water supplies because while it had a mean annual rainfall of above world average, there was considerable variation and high evaporation loss.

These conditions meant that the country needed a large storage capacity to balance river flows. There were over 8000 dams in Zimbabwe, of which 150 were large dams with a capacity of more than one million cubic metres. The country also had between 40000 and 50000 boreholes.

Cde Kangai said these figures meant that water had to be soundly managed not only to maximise its potential but to guard against environmental degradation.



The problem of water supply had to be viewed, studied and solved on a regional scale. It should include the whole environment.

"We have learnt that the various hydrological systems are intimately related with many feedback channels operating. We are aware that only an interdisciplinary approach, involving hydraulics, geology, chemistry, agriculture and economics, enables a balanced and real understanding of the environmental system."

Gde Kangai said political divisions, which had in the past been a major handicap in the study of the water cycle and its exploitation, should no longer be an obstacle.

Professor N. Thanh of the France-based International Training Centre for Water Resources Management, said while the participants did not look specifically at the planning of the Zambezi River basin, the topics covered by the course had given them an insight into water management.

The fact that so many participants had turned up from neighbouring countries including Uganda and Tanzania, showed the importance governments were attaching to sound environmental management.

Topics covered included integrated river basin planning, pollution control, waterworks treatment and monitoring of water.

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CSO: 3400/452

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER CONCERNED ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT AS DESTABILIZING FACTOR

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 31 Oct 86 p 7

[Text]

ONE OF THE most serious problems, and one that will dominate the national economy during the next 10 years, is the unemployment situation, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said last week.

Describing the problem as "the most destabilising factor in the economy", Dr Chidzero said that some 90 000 youths flood the job market annually and by 1996, more than 100 000 jobs would need to be created in the formal sector.

Addressing officers at the Zimbabwe National Army staff college in Harare, the minister said the high population growth, which is "well above average" by world standards, is one of several factors that have aggravated the situation.

Under the Zimbabwe Government's First Five-Year National Development Plan, a number of policy measures will be initiated, among them, changes in the educational system and its curriculum geared "towards producing school-leavers and graduates with the right skills as demanded by the economic and social requirements of the new order. The concept of education with production is a case in point," he said.

Unless vigorous family-planning programmes are implemented, the country's population will have grown to over 10 million by 1996.

"This fact, depending on the level of economic activity, will strain employment opportunities and the provision of adequate social services.

"More people will have to find jobs in areas of new or expanded activity such as horticulture, produc-

tion of rubber, etc. and also in the informal sector. With the government's thrust on rural development, conditions in the communal areas will improve, thus curbing rural-to-urban migration.

"At the rate at which education infrastructure facilities are being provided, the level of literacy would be very high — thus changing the social structure of our community; we would have a more enlightened peasantry, working class and intelligentsia," Dr Chidzero said.

Turning to the five-year plan, the minister said that given an annual growth of 5.1%, the gross domestic product (GDP) will be over \$13 500 million at 1985 prices by the year 1996. The productive sectors (agriculture, mining and manufacturing) will constitute about 50% of the GDP.

"The manufacturing sector will contribute about 30%, compared to about 25% today, and will therefore considerably dominate the economy in terms of its contribution to the GDP. This would indicate a considerable level of industrialisation.

"Another indicator is that per capita income will be about \$600 in 1980 prices, or double this figure in current price terms (about \$1 200), compared to \$640 and \$800 respectively in 1986. We would still be far behind the average per capita incomes of industrial countries, but much better than many developing countries," he said.

Efforts to reduce dependence on South Africa will be made, and Zimbabwe will, under the plan, try to establish industries that produce, or expand the production of intermediate, capital and consumer goods to meet national requirements, as well as for export to PTA,

Sadcc and international markets.

"This will provide additional employment and expand the country's technological base that is so vital for sustained economic development. Success of this venture will lead to an export growth of 7% per year."

In addition, the country will open new markets and also expand trade with countries in the EEC, CMEA, OEDC, ASEAN and other groupings of countries, "to ensure a decisive shift from the South African market for our goods such as textiles.

"To this end," Dr Chidzero said, "transport routes to the sea are vitally important. The routes and harbours in Mozambique are, geographically speaking, the natural and also the cheapest modes of transport for Zimbabwe's imports and exports. This is also valid for other countries, notably Zambia, Malawi and Zaire.

"Indeed, for Zimbabwe, a strong orientation towards Mozambique's routes, and cooperation with countries with a similar interest, is the only correct answer to national development and to the issue of sanctions against South Africa. Therefore, security on these routes is of paramount importance to ensure continued flow of traffic without major disruptions."

Although Zimbabwe is part of the international community, and development in the world economy "and expectations of the international community" are bound to have an impact — for better or worse — on the country's socio-economy, the Zimbabwe Government will not hesitate to introduce measures conducive to the achievement of targeted national goals.

"By the same token, positive developments in the world economy and the express positions of progressive countries will be taken advantage of so that they benefit us to the fullest," said Dr Chidzero.

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CSO: 3400/455

ZIMBABWE

ZIMALLOYS BREAK OUTPUT RECORDS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text]

**IN MARKED** contrast to its problems some two years ago the Zimbabwe Alloys refinery at Gweru is setting new production records this year and morale among the staff is reported to be high.

In the refinery's low-carbon ferrochrome operations, an average daily production of 101,2 tonnes was achieved in August, with the highest daily production rising to 126,7 tonnes. This was bettered on September 9, when a new daily production record of an "amazing" 143,9 tonnes was set, together with a record 21 taps of the molten metal as against the previous daily record of 18 taps.

These figures are a great improvement over previous results. Only last year the performance of Zimalloys low-carbon operation was described in the chairman's annual statement as having been "most disappointing".

The turnaround follows a furnace overhaul during July, metallurgical improvements, and a higher grade of chromite ore, according to a report by consulting metallurgist Mr Norman Jackson.

Most of Zimalloys low-carbon ferrochrome is exported and earns

valuable foreign currency for Zimbabwe. It is in demand for making stainless and special steels abroad.

In addition, the company has now increased its production of high-carbon ferromanganese by converting its S1 furnace from the production of ferrosilicon chrome to high-carbon ferromanganese production.

Until now the company's production of high-carbon ferromanganese could supply only about 40% of local demand for Zisco and metal foundries in Zimbabwe. But it is expected to supply all Zimbabwe's needs from now on, with a consequent considerable saving in foreign

currency formerly needed for the alloy.

Formerly Zimalloys produced only about 2 000 tonnes of high-carbon ferromanganese annually from imported ores, as against Zimbabwe's annual needs of some 5 000 tonnes. But, following the furnace conversion and other improvements, it can now produce all annual local needs within only about six months.

Other uses for the furnace are now also being considered.

Commenting on the recent excellent production figures the spokesman said that all three furnaces at

the refinery had been rehabilitated during the month of July. This had been a very hectic month for the engineering department, as virtually all the furnaces and kiln ancillaries were worked upon and a number of improvements to the plant were carried out.

Discussing the outlook for the company in the present year Mr Roy Lander, the chairman, said that chromium alloy markets were becoming more specialised and consumers were demanding adherence to more stringent specifications.

"For the most part our raw material inputs are satisfactory and, given the marked improvement in techniques now employed at the refinery, we are well-placed to meet the challenges of the more demanding market," he said.

But he added that the situation was less clear for ferrosilicon chrome. Improved sales would depend largely on Zimbabwe's ability to develop new markets.

ZIMBABWE

PLAN FOR SULPHURIC ACID SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1987

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 86 p 1

[Text]

**THE ZIMBABWE Phosphate Industries (Zimphos) and Anglo American Corporation (AAC) are spending over \$17 million on major expansion projects in Harare and Glendale to increase the production of sulphuric acid from locally mined pyrites.**

When fully operational by December 1, 1987, imports of elemental sulphur from countries such as Canada will be unnecessary, and the country will be self-sufficient in sulphuric acid for at least the next five years, with a potential to export to any of the Sadcc states.

About 85% of the sulphuric acid produced by Zimphos is used in the manufacture of superphosphate fertilisers — one of the subsectors identified for implementation in the Sadcc region's five-year industrial coordination and programme, from 1986 to 1990.

Anglo American Corporation is investing about \$2.7 million to increase Iron Duke Mine's output of pyrites by 43% by December, 1987, from the present 69 000 tonnes of ore per year to about 99 000 tonnes.

The mine, about 10km from Glendale in Mashonaland Central, is Zimbabwe's only producer of pyrites. Of the 99 000 tonnes targeted, about 93 000 tonnes will be absorbed by Zimphos to meet the needs of its plant, which is being modernised and upgraded.

It has possible reserves of over 3.3 million tonnes, which equals more than 50 years of production at present offtake levels. A company spokesman for AAC said that two new hoists will be built for the shafts, and crushers and electric locomotives will be manufactured locally.

The spokesman said that the use of locally mined pyrites will save about \$3 million in foreign currency a year, and the manufacture of sulphuric acid by Zimphos will also save another \$3 million (in 1985 values) a year.

"We have the potential to export to other Sadcc countries if they have foreign currency to pay us. These projects will also mean that the country will no longer have to rely on South African triple super-

phosphate," he said.

The Iron Duke Mine project will create new employment for 40 people, and the corporation had budgeted slightly less than \$500 000 on housing. "We are also improving on other houses at the mine built about 30 years ago. This is being done because the mine is still going on and will be there for another 30 or more years."

The spokesman said that Zimphos will spend about \$15 million on expanding production of sulphuric acid from Iron Duke Mine's pyrites. The company's plant, which is about 30 years old, has reached the end of its economic life, and will be modernised and upgraded.

A new bed roaster will be installed, and the contract has been awarded to Simon Carves Limited of Britain. Work is scheduled to begin at the end of this year and should be complete by November 1, 1987.

"The whole AAC/Zimphos project has to be completed and fully operational by December 1, 1987," said the AAC spokesman.

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CSO: 3400/454

ZIMBABWE

## AGRITEX OUTLOOK ON CROPS OPTIMISTIC

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Funny Mushava]

[Text]

**ALL province, have so far received rains with the weather being generally hot and dry, according to the first Agritex report on crops this season.**

While irrigated crops are doing very well in all provinces, dryland crops are reported to be growing poorly.

In Mashonaland West it is generally warm to hot with scattered showers in some places. The seasonal rainfall to date in the province ranges from 25 mm to 62,5 mm in the Kadoma region; 50 mm+ in the Chegutu region; 20 mm to 75 mm in the Makonde region; 50 mm to 120 mm in Chinhoyi; 88,8 mm in some places in the Hurungwe region; and 50 mm to 75 mm over the whole of the Karoi region.

The irrigated flue-cured tobacco in the province is growing very well while the early dryland crop is being water-planted. The seedbeds are generally disease-free, the report says.

Burley tobacco has not yet been planted as the seedlings are still being hardened in the seedbeds.

The irrigated maize crop in the Chegutu region is well up while the dryland crop has not yet been planted in the Ban-

ket, Makonde and Hurungwe areas. Very little has been planted in the Kadoma, Chinhoyi, Karoi and Chegutu regions and also very little of the dryland crop has germinated with the rains.

Sorghum has not yet been planted in the region.

The irrigated cotton crop has been planted, has germinated and is growing well. Dryland cotton has also germinated.

Some of the dry planted cotton in the Makonde region has germinated but is wilting. In the Karoi region, planting is near completion in the commercial farming areas and is in progress in other areas of the region.

The irrigated groundnut crop has germinated and is doing well while most of the dryland crop has not been planted yet. It is expected that a larger hectareage of this crop will be planted this season than last year.

The livestock in the province is now putting on weight and is in good condition except where there is overgrazing in the communal areas, where the condition is poor to fair. There is a slight increase in tick infestation in the Makonde region.

Water supplies in all areas are adequate except in the Muzveze and Jompani resettlement areas in the Kadoma region where the situation is still bad even though few showers have fallen.

In Mashonaland Central it has been hot with significant rains in some areas. Land preparation for summer crops is in progress. The flue-cured tobacco crop is just as good as that in Mashonaland West.

Two communal farmers are to start on the crop this season in Musana together with a co-operative in Mt Darwin.

The irrigated maize crop is doing well with some stands above knee height. Planting is continuing in scattered areas and poor germination is reported in dry planted crop.

Land preparation for sorghum is under way with planting having started in some areas. Preparation for cotton is under way for the dryland crop, while the irrigated one in the large-scale commercial areas is growing well.

Communal area livestock is in poor condition while that of the commercial areas is good especially where there is some supplementary feeding in

winter. The water supplies are enough for both domestic and livestock use except for some valley floor areas in the Mr Darwin region.

In Mashonaland East it is hot and dry with rain having fallen in most parts of the province. Totals to date range from 10 mm to 164 mm and there was hail in the last week of October in the Marondera area.

The flue-cured and bur-

ley tobacco crops are good like the other Mashonaland areas together with the maize crops which is doing well where there is irrigation. About 90 percent of communal and resettlement farmers are still preparing land for their dryland maize crop.

Sorghum, cotton, groundnuts and soyabean crops have not yet been planted and where they have, it is not yet on a large scale. Only 8 percent of cotton farmers have so far planted.

In the Midlands it has been hot and dry with isolated scattered light to heavy showers with an average rain of 15 mm to 30 mm. The planting of major crops is in progress. Vlei maize and irrigated crop ranges from knee height to tasselling, but the shortage of white sorghum planting seed is now being noticed in the province.

Grazing is generally poor to fair in the communal lands and fair to good in the other farming sectors. The water supplies have improved with the recent rains, but there will be enough for both people and livestock.

All districts in Masvingo have had rains with the highest recorded at Maranda and Mwenezi with 102 mm. Land preparation for maize is in progress and 80 percent germination has been reported while vlei maize is at knee height.

The whole of Manicaland has received about 60 mm of rain and the irrigated flue-cured tobacco is now being top dressed. Dryland seedlings for both virginia and burley tobacco are at hardening stage.

About 30 percent of the potential maize hectareage is being planted while in some areas there is germination. Land is still being prepared for the other major crops. Livestock and grazing in the province is good and there is enough water for both domestic and livestock use.

Between 75 and 80 percent of the wheat crop has so far been harvested.

The average rainfall in Matabeleland North, where it is mostly partly cloudy and hot, is 35 mm with the highest recording at Binga, with 54 mm.

There is land preparation for maize, sorghum, cotton, groundnuts, soyabean, sunflower and mhunga crops. Livestock and grazing is slowly picking up with the early rains, but generally there is adequate water for both livestock and domestic use.

Light rain has fallen throughout Matabeleland South where it is generally hot and dry with scattered thunderstorms.

No maize, sorghum, cotton, groundnut, soyabean and rapoko crops have so far been established while sunflower and mhunga have not yet been planted.



ZIMBABWE

RECONSTRUCTION OF OIL REFINERY SEEN AS GESTURE OF INDEPENDENCE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 86 p 3

[Commentary]

**THE announcement this week by the Minister of Energy and Water Resources & Development, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, of plans to reconstruct Zimbabwe's oil refinery at Feruka was a glimpse into the future.**

The project is an exciting one for many reasons. It could, depending on the type of final installation, make Zimbabwe completely independent of South Africa for its fuel supplies. This is a situation that has not only political and security considerations, but also great economic benefits.

The construction of the facility itself would be a much-needed boost to activity within the Mutare area, which since the closure of the border and the refinery, and the decline in cross-border traffic to Beira has been hard hit. Zimbabwe as a whole would benefit from refining a range of fuels and by-products from crude oil, a much more economical process than importing fully refined products. Apart from the fuels, the by-products would be the source of raw materials for a number of downstream industries, some of which are now importing their requirements.

The new Feruka refinery — for apparently it is necessary to effect a reconstruction rather than a re-opening of existing facilities — will not be a threat to refineries already operating within the Sadcc region. The output of the Maputo and Ndola refineries is not sufficient to supply the needs of Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi. Therefore the plan cannot be criticised because it duplicates facilities already existing within the Sadcc area, a point made in a different context by the President of Zimbabwe, the Rev. Canaan Banana, when he opened the Unido conference in Harare earlier this week.

Exciting as this project is however, it cannot at the moment be considered as a priority, either for Zimbabwe or for the region. At present the pressing need is for rehabilitation of the Beira corridor and port, for which donors pledged \$180 million recently.

With the establishment of the international authority, it is to be hoped that progress on the work necessary will now accelerate, enabling the port facility to handle a greater proportion of Sadcc exports and imports, and also demonstrate to the world that the region is capable of taking its own problems seriously, acting promptly to overcome them.

Seen in the overall context of the Beira corridor, the Feruka refinery is a logical next step, but it depends on the more efficient operation of Beira port and the continued security of the Beira pipeline itself. It is, however, a reminder of the sophisticated facilities that can be created and operated for the benefit of Zimbabwe and the whole Sadcc region once the primary objective of efficient road, rail and pipeline links to an upgraded port at Beira is achieved.

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CSO: 3400/454

ZINBABWE

BRIEFS

DAM TO BE READY FOR WINTER CROP--The \$20 million Mazvikwadei dam, near Banket, will be completed before winter-cropping season, and farmers will be asked to stop using water from the Darwendale dam for irrigation, the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said in Harare yesterday. He said that the Darwendale dam waters would be reserved for Harare residents using the tunnel to Lake McIlwaine, the city's main water supply. The Mazvikwadei dam in Mashonaland West province is being built with a soft-loan from the Italian government and would have enough water for irrigation. Other dams being built included the Bangazani dam in Chipinge which would be completed within the next six months, the Clifton storage dam in Chegutu, the Rufaro dam in Marondera and Mangwe dam near Plumtree. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Nov 86 p 5]/12828

DROUGHT RELIEF--More than 8000 people in Mazvihwa communal lands, Zvishavane, have started receiving drought-relief food aid under the public works programme launched this month. A total of 600 bags of maize and 230 bags of beans have already been distributed to 8307 families engaged in development activities. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Nov 86 p 1] /12828

SWEDEN GIVES CHANCE TO ZIMALLOYS--Zimbabwe Alloys could increase its market share in Europe as a result of a restructuring programme being carried out in Sweden, one of the leading producers of ferrochrome. Alternative sources are now being sought because Sweden has imposed restrictions on all forms of trade with South Africa, and Zimalloys stands a chance of increasing its exports. In a restructuring exercise, to be carried out this month, Ferrolegeringar AB, a company in Trollhattanx, Sweden, will close down its production plant of ferrochrome. It had an annual output of 30000 tonnes. According to the general manager, Mr Nils Gunnar Lindeberg, this will "open the chances for Zimalloys in Gweru to increase its market share in Europe." Another company, Swedechromes is now looking at the possibility of buying Zimbabwean chrome ore, because the traditional supplier, Finland, has recently decreased its exports to Sweden. "Yes, we are very interested and are looking into the possibility of acquiring ore fines from Zimbabwe," said the general manager of Swedechromes, Mr Goran Wahlberg. "Zimbabwe is one of the few viable alternatives for us as the government in Sweden is now restricting all trade with South Africa," he added. [Text][Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 86 p 2]/12828

CSO: 3400/454

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS CALLS PIK BOTHA AGENT OF U.S. POLICY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Mr Pik Botha is acting more as an agent of American policy than as a representative of Afrikaner policy in South Africa.

These were the words of the leader of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party], Mr Jaap Marais, at a public meeting in Pretoria during a lashing attack on the minister of foreign affairs.

Mr Marais referred to statements made by Mr Botha during a trip to the Far East last month in which he said that South Africa must be given time to rid itself of its apartheid policy. Mr Botha said that apartheid is "wrong" and "morally indefensible." "Reform" is being announced gradually so that whites in South Africa will accept it, Mr Botha said on the same occasion.

Mr Marais said that whites, and in particular Afrikaners, must thus be indoctrinated to accept racial equality. "The Afrikaner must be indoctrinated by the Americans, just like Mr Botha, into accepting a black state president.

"Mr Pik Botha is more an agent of American policy than a representative of Afrikaner policy in South Africa."

Mr Marais said that it is incredible that a South African minister of foreign affairs is issuing apologies to the world for a policy rooted in the history of the Afrikaner people. This policy goes back 300 years and is not an invention of the NP or of Dr Verwoerd. The policy of apartheid is simply an official formulation of an intuition that the Afrikaner has had from the outset, Mr Marais said.

12271  
CSO: 3401/30

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT'S TOWNSHIP COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY ACTIVATED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Lester Venter and Norman West]

[Text] The Government has activated a far-reaching new counter-revolutionary strategy to restore order to troubled black townships. It is based on a vast network of management centres with direct lines of communication from street level to the highest reaches of Government.

Described as a campaign to win hearts and minds, the tightly co-ordinated system — mobilising all levels of administration — is designed to pre-empt revolutionary forces and to "deliver good government and security to the people".

The system — it is called the National Security Management System — has been in place for seven years but has remained more or less dormant. It

has now been activated and vastly expanded as the State's primary response to the current, two-year wave of political unrest.

This was confirmed by senior Government sources in Pretoria this week and in a confidential booklet circulating in political circles. (See Page 2.)

The NSMS has two legs: one concerned primarily with security matters, the other with economic, social and constitutional issues — all at local and regional level.

Already 400 "Mini Joint Management Centres" are operating throughout the country.

They are made up of local representatives of government departments, municipal authorities, commercial organisations and a variety of bodies with local interests.

### Speedy

Their task is to identify — at grassroots level — problems and grievances that hold a potential for causing unrest and ensuring that they are resolved as speedily as possible.

The "mini JMCs" report upwards to regional JMCs which, in turn, report to the State Security Council and other Cabinet committees and onwards right to the core of Government in Pretoria.

The aim is to pre-empt radical elements who exploit local grievances in order to incite unrest and so make parts of the country "ungovernable".

By implication, the Government's counter-strategy acknowledges that there has been foot-dragging and incompetence by many Government departments at local level. It is designed to cut red tape and to solve problems quickly.

The system is based on the Government's belief that it is facing a carefully planned revolutionary onslaught which can only be countered by pre-empting its adversaries.

### Shadowy

Critics of the system fear the NSMS, with its strong military and police component, will become a shadowy form of government operating parallel to visible institutions.

It has been criticised by Professor Deon Geldenhuys, of Rand Afrikaans University, as reaching too far beyond democratic accountability.

"The solution of the political problem is not to be found in beefing up the security sys-

tem, but acceding to the legitimate demands of the people," says United Democratic Front treasurer Mr Azhar Cachalia.

But participants in the NSMS reply that the new system is designed to do just that.

The reason for including all relevant areas of administration, including welfare, culture, housing and provision of services, they say, is to quickly alleviate valid grievances that could grow into security problems.

A senior State Security Council (SSC) official said: "It is not secret, not shadowy, not parallel and not funded for executive action.

"The NSM system exists to co-ordinate the elements of government. It could not feasibly replace the existing system."

The State Security Council was created in 1972. It meets twice a week and is headed by the State President, Mr P W Botha. It includes the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Law and Order and their senior officials.

The council is one of four standing Cabinet committees. Its proposals are channelled through the Cabinet to the various executive arms of Government.

The principal function of the SCC is to collate intelligence from various agencies and to formulate strategy options.

Day-to-day functions are conducted by a work committee of the departmental heads.

From this point, on a descending administrative scale, the NSMS begins.

This body is underpinned by 12 inter-departmental committees representing every aspect of administration, from culture to the constitution.

Below these are located 10 Joint Management Centres, roughly reflecting the demarcated national development regions of the country.

Each JMC has four committees, for joint intelligence, security and communications, and one for political, economic and social affairs.

The JMCs co-ordinate 60 sub-JMCs, which roughly correspond to the boundaries of the proposed regional services councils.

In turn, the sub-JMCs oversee more than 400 mini-JMCs at local authority level.

The chairmen of these lower-level bodies are frequently — but not necessarily — military or police officers.

Powers of co-option allow for the creation of "discussion forums" in which grass-roots leaders can participate.

At this level, even such essentially parochial questions as the condition of roads and the provision of water taps can come up for discussion if they are the causes of grievance.

The sudden, dramatic growth and penetration of the JMC system coincides with the SADF's deeper involvement in restoring order to the townships.

Senior SADF officers have always adhered to what they call the "80-20" theory — that is, the solution to conflict in South Africa can only be 20 percent military.

The remaining 80 percent, they insist, lies in the field of politics.



SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE OFFICIAL WARNS OF TERRORIST THREAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 86 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — If South Africa wanted to survive it would have to stop terrorism at its roots, Lieutenant General L P Neethling, senior Deputy Commissioner of the South African Police, said in Durban yesterday.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Natal Branch of the Security Association of South Africa, Gen Neethling said it was commonly accepted that to counter the threat of terrorism in order to survive, it had to be stopped at the roots.

To achieve this, certain steps had to be concentrated on, namely taking diplomatic measures which would result in the necessary international co-operation, gathering intelligence at street level, taking strong security measures and creating a public awareness.

He quoted Israel as a prime example of public awareness, saying that 80 percent of bombs and terrorist devices were detected by the public in Israel.

The best sort of police action was successful pre-emptive measures.

In addition, he said, it was necessary to regulate the media and to maintain public composure by winning the battle in classrooms to open people's minds.

"We have tried a way to redirect terrorism, but have received negative criticism — 'How can you take children and lock them away and tell them to think differently' — yet this is an accepted international action," he said.

South Africa had experienced an unbelievable escalation in terrorism in the last 14 years, with the number of incidents of international significance rising from 300 a year in 1971 to 3 000 a year in 1985.

It was evident that the ANC were using the unrest situation to further their revolutionary aims.

In the last two years, security forces had recovered weapons worth about R750 000 in arms caches.

Current unrest had led to a shift in the emphasis of targeting and civilians had become the main targets, despite denial by the ANC, especially after negative publicity overseas.

At the beginning of last month, South Africa had been given a clearer definition of what was going on when the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, visited Harare and "very clearly offered to train and supply the necessary logistics and weaponry to all enemies of the Republic", saying this was an act of self-defence from the continent of Africa.

"We shouldn't take this too lightly. Libya is the only country of late that has got some international powers involved. Indeed we have a very serious threat," Gen Neethling said.

Five new books on terrorism agreed on at least four or five themes in

total: that only a handful of states, especially the Soviet Union, were responsible for the majority of incidents around the world; the main aim was to demoralise Western democracy; that terrorism was certain to escalate in future; and that the world powers had not dealt adequately or forcefully with the threat. — Sapa.

/12828

CSO: 3400/442

SOUTH AFRICA

FORMER HEAD URGES EXODUS FROM BROEDERBOND

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 86 p 8

[Commentary by Carel Boshoff: "Broederbond Establishes Guidelines for Surrender"; first paragraph is DIE AFRIKANER introduction]

[Text] The Afrikaner-Broederbond [AB] in a recent circular letter to members, has taken a number of positions which have caused wide-spread comment. In it, for example, the Broederbond makes provision for the first time for a black state president, while at the same time negotiations with the ANC are subtly advocated. A former chairman of the AB's executive committee, Prof Carel Boshoff, appeals in the accompanying article to members of the AB who still have the welfare of the Afrikaner at heart, to resign from the AB.

That the AB has reached the end of its existence is irrefutably proven by the latest circular letter "Fundamental Political Preconditions for the Survival of the Afrikaner."

As an analysis of the document will show, we are not dealing here with preconditions for the survival of the Afrikaner, but with guidelines for its surrender to a black majority government.

For this, an organization such as the AB is not required. Liberalistic institutions such as the present-day National Party, among others, are sufficiently capable of carrying out this process if the Afrikaner goes along with it.

It is unthinkable, however, that the guidelines would be accepted by a large portion of Afrikaners who still belong to the AB. It is also not suprising that dissatisfaction and rejection of the AB's position is heard from all quarters. This time the leadership of the AB tried to twist the insight and trust of the majority of its remaining members too far. People who do not belong to the AB but who nonetheless had a certain degree of patience with it were also shocked and disillusioned at the frank manner in which Afrikaner surrender is being propagated. The consequences for the AB will be commensurate.

The analysis of a few statements contained in the document is sufficient to make any reasonable reader realize what it is we are dealing with here. If the AB adjudges that a fair analysis is not being given, it is earnestly beseeched to make the document public in its entirety.

The principles from the constitution, "the broad goals and basic preconditions," which are adopted as a starting point, are taken from the preamble to the constitution--surprising, because it is precisely the constitution which is to be rewritten with "the broadest possible diversity of participation" including, by implication, the ANC.

The principle of no domination of one group by another is again introduced as a magic formula to ensure that the white minority (13 percent of 25 million) would be able to withhold its consent under the new procedures. What will happen if the black majority withholds its consent is not said. Later it is solemnly declared that power sharing must be such that no group dominates another.

"This would mean that there would no longer be an entrenched white government. There can, however, also not be an entrenched black government, or, for example, an entrenched Zulu government. The majority of government members could indeed be black, but the system and the procedures must work in such a way that all the groups can actually participate and not be dominated by one group."

The explanation is provided that the government must interfere as little as possible. "Thus, if a certain organization wishes to remain white, for example, the government must not force it to change its requirements." Even the office of state president, "who is not necessarily a white person, must be constituted and restrained by executive authority in such a manner that the power associated with it cannot be used for the domination of one group."

AB members are expected to believe that the black populace will allow itself to be dictated to regarding what it is and what it must agree on; they are to believe that the black majority will allow itself to be manipulated to suit the white minority. Such expectations are absurd and incredible. The real truth is that a white minority and a black majority will come to oppose each other in an undivided South Africa. The black majority will decide what rights it will grant to the white minority. No power on earth can restrain the majority from this, and no one will be able to rush to the aid of the white minority if the latter believes that an injustice is being perpetrated upon it by the majority.

In the document, segregated residential areas are viewed as temporarily ("at present") desirable to provide an opportunity for subjective emotions to be conditioned. There can be no objection to "gray residential areas," however.

Nota bene: The difference between a "gray residential area" and common integration is not stated. It is indeed unthinkable that people can only live in an area and not also vote there, go to school, participate in sports, and engage in recreational activities. How the small minority of whites is going to see to it that the gray residential areas remain limited to voluntary areas only, is also not stated.

The position is taken that there is room on the South African scene for a free market and private property together with a socialist system. This must be rejected as pure nonsense. In a single country with a single economy the governing authority will determine the economic system.

The "controversial issue" of inequality, not only in regard to property but also in regard to the general welfare, will be one of the first issues which a majority government will address by way of a redistribution of wealth, and whoever attempts to prevent it, will bring the entire power struggle down upon his head at the outset.

What is irrefutably valid is that not only "statutory, discriminatory measures" are untenable in a unitary community, but discrimination in practice. Integration cannot be stopped halfway. Whether the elimination of it in such a unitary state would, in the final analysis, be a precondition for the survival of the Afrikaner, or a process of swallowing him up, is not hard to predict.

According to the document, the Christian test of a government consists of determining whether it governs in the interests of all its citizens. This means that the "exclusion of effective black participation in political processes up to the highest level" represents "a threat to white survival."

"All citizens of the state must accordingly be able to effectively participate in the legislative process as well as in the process whereby a government comes to power."

"This means that all must be able to serve on the highest legislative executive levels, whatever the future political dispensation." In this way a black state president and a majority of black government members are accepted as a logical conclusion.

Dr Verwoerd once said to British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan: "We believe in providing those people with those rights to the fullest extent... But we also believe in balance. We believe in leaving exactly that same opportunity within reach of the white man...." It is this balance which the AB has lost in this document.

This is the tragedy of the organization which in 1976 tasked its executive board with formulating a masterplan for the survival of the Afrikaner and which has now come forward with a masterplan for a bloodless coup against itself. And it is presenting this as a life-saving attempt.

A 1917 poem by H.A. Fagan comes to mind:

Forgive, o fathers, us if where  
The bloody battle once was fought  
And to the nation's altar there  
The dearest sacrifice was brought,  
Now by the weakling later-born  
Devoured are the fruits with shame,  
Your love of liberty is trod with scorn,  
Dishonored is your glorious name.  
If in our land your souls yet live,  
Forgive then, fathers, o forgive!

Whoever still believes in the AB, or who shuts his eyes to these realities, should know that he will not be excused on the day of truth.

As former chairman of the AB, I appeal to the remaining members who still have the welfare of the Afrikaner people at heart, to now totally break with this organization. It has disavowed its purpose for existence.

[Box, p 8] Key Portions of the Broederbond Circular Letter

...are recognized within the geographic area of the Republic of South Africa by the basic positions which follow. Freedom of association, including the right to associate and the right not to associate, is relevant--it thus includes recognition of the formation of an open group as well.

Minority is important and is indeed a reality affecting the identification of minority groups and communities, but this does not imply an elevation of group rights to an absolute principle.

A Christian test of government assuredly consists of determining whether a government governs in the general interest of all of its citizens. It may not favor some at the expense of others. It must, fairly and justly in equal measure, govern all its citizens. In this regard the constitution, in its own right, must fulfill the requirements of justice.

Further, the exclusion of effective black participation in political processes up to the highest level is a threat to white survival which cannot be averted by the maintenance of the status quo or a further consolidation of power in the hands of whites.

It is thus necessary that all citizens of the state be able to effectively participate in the legislative process as well as in the process whereby the government comes to power. This can include processes by means of which representatives are elected directly or by an electoral college, or are designated by other procedures. A government which is assured of its continued mandate to govern by only one segment of a community, will favor that segment. That is unacceptable for the white man and the Afrikaner, and for other population groups.

3.5 An overriding goal, and thus one of the most important political conditions as well, must aim at the effective participation of all, individually and in the group context, in the political process.

3.6 This means participation at all levels of decision making and in all processes which may affect their interests.

3.7 This means that all must be able to serve at the highest legislative and executive levels, whatever the future political system. This can also mean, in fact, that in some paradigms the head of state and/or government is not necessarily a white (as, indeed, is not excluded now), but the office must be constituted and restrained by executive authority in such a manner that the power associated with it cannot be used for the domination of one group.

3.8 The above-cited participation, and thus power sharing as well, must be of such a nature, however, that one group cannot rule over or dominate another. The rights and aspirations of groups must be protected and satisfied.

13238/12858  
CSO: 3401/15

SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHT-WING ALLIANCE MAY REPLACE PFP AS OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Rightist Alliance in Election"]

[Text] A rightist alliance in the upcoming general election is now becoming a probability.

There is considerable optimism now, after last week's discussions between the leading figures of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] and the KP [Conservative Party], that the two parties will soon come to an agreement. While policy differences still exist, those differences are apparently not great enough to scuttle an agreement.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, told DIE AFRIKANER that sufficient grounds now exist for an agreement between the HNP and the KP. The differences which are still there, however, completely rule out any talk of unification.

Mr Marais said the talks took place in a very good atmosphere. Nonetheless, the discussion was intensive and straightforward.

An extensive discussion on black-white relations was conducted, Mr Marais declared. No problems in this regard were encountered, while the parties were also in accord on the policy which should be followed in respect to the coloreds.

Mr Marais said further that unanimity was also reached in regard to the concept of a Boer nation-state. Both parties support the concept of a White South Africa and do not consider it reasonable to narrow the borders to the area of the former republics.

As far as relations between South Africa and African nations are concerned, the parties agree that they must be established on a bilateral basis and not in a rigid political structure, Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais said that as far as the parties' divergent positions on Mr John Vorster are concerned, differences in accent still exist.



In regard to the KP's policy of an Indian homeland, the parties hope to find a formulation within which both parties' positions can be accommodated.

Mr Marais said that the dialogue between the two parties on matters of policy will be continued. Final formulations on policy matters have yet to be settled upon. Both parties will, however, have to proceed to negotiations regarding a distribution of electoral seats if a general election is announced.

"The most recent series of discussions definitely led to better relations between the two parties," Mr Marais declared.

The progress which has been made between the HNP and the KP is bad news for the NP [National Party]. If a general election is held in the near future--as is generally expected--an HNP-KP alliance could win as many as 53 seats. Such a result would mean that the rightist alliance would replace the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] as the official opposition in parliament.

Two independent analysts for Christian Higher Education, Mr Barney Uys of the University of Pretoria, and Prof Dirk Laurie of Pootchefstroom University, both come to the conclusion that a rightist alliance will take over from the PFP as official opposition. Mr Uys predicts that the rightists will win 40 seats, with a best possible showing of 53. Prof Laurie's prediction is 29 and 51 seats, respectively. According to Mr Uys, the rightists will win 38 seats in Transvaal, 1 in the Orange Free State, and 1 in the Cape. He predicts that the NP will retain 92 seats.

13238/12858  
CSO: 3401/15

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY ELECTIONS VIEWED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 86 p 8

[Article: "Early Elections the End of F. W."; first paragraph is DIE AFRIKANER introduction]

[Text] Early general elections would have major implications for the leader of the Transvaal NP, F. W. De Klerk: they could ruin his chances of succeeding P. W. Botha. Early elections would be held on the basis of the present distribution of seats, which favors the Cape at the expense of the Transvaal. The simultaneous rise of the rightist parties would result in the annihilation of De Klerk's power base.

One of the most important reasons for holding early general elections is rarely mentioned: the struggle among members of the cabinet to succeed P. W. Botha as State President.

Early general elections would have a major effect on future leadership elections, given the fact that the Transvaal NP leader, F. W. De Klerk, would virtually be wiped out. Based on the present distribution of seats, De Klerk's power base of 52 Transvaal NP seats would virtually be annihilated for all practical purposes by the attack from the rightist parties. According to expert estimates, the HNP and the CP together could win between 30 and 40 Transvaal seats. If that happened, the Transvaal NP's voting strength in the caucus would be reduced to between 12 and 22 MP's, and even some of those would vote for Heunis. This would be fatal for De Klerk's hopes of succeeding P. W. Botha.

Redistricting

If general elections are held off until after a redistricting, that could perhaps only help De Klerk's chances against his main opponent, Chris Heunis.

Any general elections held before October of next year will have to be held on the basis of the current distribution of seats, since redistricting can easily take 9 months. From statements by P. W. Botha and other cabinet members it is clear, however, that early elections are being planned--either in November or

in the first half of next year. (If the elections are to take place in November, they will already have been announced by the time this article is published.)

Thus, it is virtually certain that general elections will be based on a distribution that gives the Transvaal 76 seats, the Cape 56, the Free State 14, and Natal 20. The Transvaal has 45 percent of the seats and the Cape 33 percent. This ratio, however, is far from reflecting the numbers of voters in the various provinces. On 30 June of this year, 1,584,617 voters--almost 53 percent--lived in the Transvaal, as compared to only 838,313--27 percent--in the Cape. Thus, the Cape is strongly favored in the present distribution of seats among the provinces.

### Disproportion

If one looks at the numbers of voters in election districts in the various provinces, the disproportion becomes even clearer. On 30 June, for instance, the Transvaal had no fewer than 49 districts with more than 20,000 voters. In the Cape there was only one with more than 20,000 voters (Durbanville). The Cape also has the smallest district--Prieska--with 9,451 voters. (Walvis Bay with its 4,461 voters is left out of consideration.)

The Transvaal with its average of 20,850 voters per election district also has many more voters per district than the national average of 18,130. In contrast, the Cape has an average of only 14,969 voters per district. In Natal there are an average of 17,631 voters per election district, while the number is 16,724 for the Free State.

If justice is to be done to the Transvaal, it must receive an additional 10-12 seats. The Cape would have to provide most of those. This would strengthen De Klerk's position and at the same time considerably weaken that of Chris Heunis.

This erosion of Cape political power has been under way for 2-3 decades already. The cause is simply the large-scale population shift from South to North, where the great industrial development is occurring. The result was that at each redistricting the Cape lost election districts to the Transvaal, to the dismay of Cape politicians. That is why the number of seats per election district was fixed in 1973 [sic]. It was decided that in the future the number of election districts could not be changed for 10 years. The last redistricting, that of 1980, was based on this distribution.

### Involvement

In 1978 P. W. Botha was still able to be elected prime minister from the Cape as a result of the involvement of the then Transvaal NP leader, Dr. Connie Mulder, in the intelligence scandal. Botha's election prevented the Cape from losing additional seats to the Transvaal.

Now, however, the situation has become intolerable; no government can permit its electoral system to give such a false picture of the distribution of the electorate. The system will have to be altered so that the Transvaal receives

its just number of election districts. But what about the Cape? Will it have to reduce the number of its election districts still further? That would not be desirable because of the size of the province. Some of the rural districts can hardly be made any larger. The idea is going around of leaving the Cape its 56 seats but of eliminating the indirectly chosen members of the House of Assembly (eight) and having them elected. These seats could then be given to the Transvaal.

#### Announcement

As long ago as September of last year Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha stated in Parliament that an announcement on redistricting would be made before the end of the year. More than a year has gone by since then without any announcement on that subject. The reason is obvious: P. W. Botha is 70 years old and will in all probability retire within the next 2-3 years. He would like to do so after general elections. If those elections are based on a new redistricting (which would strengthen the Transvaal), there is little chance that Botha's Cape lieutenant, Heunis, will be able to succeed him. The solution: hold the elections according to the present distribution, even though that favors the Cape atrociously over the Transvaal.

12593

CSO: 3401/34

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP CONGRESS REJECTS WHITE FINANCING OF BLACK EDUCATION

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The HNP congress took a strong position against the gigantic amount of white tax money that is being spent on Black education.

A motion by the executive committee to the effect that the black community must itself bear the responsibility for its education was unanimously adopted by the congress.

Mr Meinhard Peters, who introduced the motion on black education, referred to the major role played by black students in the disturbances. Black students who first came forward during the 1976 disturbances have now become the cadre for the revolutionary forces in South Africa.

The budget of the Department of Education and Training grew by a factor of 26 between 1972 and 1983, Mr Peters said. In 1972, the budget for the department was 27 million rands. This rose to 704 million rands in 1983. This figure does not include funding spent by the governments of the national states on education.

The amount spent on black education is growing at an annual rate of between 30 and 40 percent, Mr Peters said. In the 1981-82 budget, the increase was as high as 51 percent. In contrast, the budgets of other departments are increasing by only 10 to 17 percent.

A large part of this money is being spent on new schools for blacks. In the period from April 1979 to March 1982, 7,500 new classrooms were built. This meant 232 new schools in just 3 years. For every white child at school, there are five Black children attending school.

Mr Peters said that the financing of black education is coming entirely out of the pocket of the white taxpayer.

12271

CSO: 3401/30

SOUTH AFRICA

STATUS OF BLACK EDUCATION, 10 YEAR PLAN REPORTED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20, 21 Oct 86

[Series by education correspondent Grietjie Odendaal]

[20 Oct 86 p 7]

[Article: "Vitality Despite Boycotts"; first paragraph is DIE BURGER introduction]

[Text] Black education in South Africa conjures up an image of general disruption. A closer look reveals that, despite problems, progress is being made. In a series of three articles [third article unavailable], education correspondent Grietjie Odendaal outlines the situation in the schools, current problems, and future plans for black education. Today's article discusses the disturbances in the schools and the worries expressed about them.

In recent years black education has become synonymous with crisis, boycotts, and disturbances, and worries are being expressed about whether it will ever be possible for the situation to return to normal again. Despite this picture, a closer look reveals that over the past 3 decades, black education has been marked by evolutionary growth and vitality.

When it is realized that black students form 75 percent of all students in South Africa and that their number increases by 250,000 annually, it puts into perspective how serious the situation is and what challenges it presents.

The first disturbances were in 1976 in Soweto, when the proximate cause was the use of Afrikaans as medium of instruction. Since 1983 school has been interrupted by boycotts and disruptions. This shows up in the drop in Matric pass figures last year. This year's results are cause for worry and pessimism. Black students' results are expected to be the poorest in 10 years.

According to statistics from the Department of Education and Training, only between 250 and 280 schools were disrupted last year by boycotts and intimidation; this is out of a total of more than 7,500--of which 6,896 (1.12



million students) are farm or rural schools. The schools that have been disrupted represent 250,000 students out of a total of some 1.8 million and are primarily the senior secondary schools near large cities.

This year has also had its quota of disruptions, and some schools have been closed a few weeks because of boycotts and disturbances. Because of the decision made in April in Durban by the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) to return to school and also because of emergency measures taken by the Government, not much has come of the plan to make this year--10 years after the Soweto revolt--the year of the school boycott.

In the second semester the Department instituted strict security measures in schools. Students had to reregister so that those who are not willing to learn and who block others' chances could be removed.

There has been criticism of this decision, since it was not discussed with parents, teachers, and associations. Confusion about it caused feelings to run high. In particular, the fact that students "had to be identified" made many feel that identification cards would only be a new form of the "dompas" [stupid pass].

When asked whether the step was not bad strategy in a sensitive situation, Deputy Minister of Education and Training Sam de Beer said that the measures were a professional matter, intended to protect students, teachers, and buildings.

"The NECC does not speak for all parents, and it was impossible to inform all parents and all interested parties about the plan before the second semester. Involvement by parents is welcome, however. We cannot permit education to be used as a political meeting place, and there are certain educational standards we must meet. Thus, the step was necessary."

As part of the new measures, 33 schools in Soweto, the East Rand, and the East Cape were closed. The Department emphasizes that no school was closed unnecessarily, and that this must not be viewed as a retaliatory or disciplinary measure. The students from the schools had already begun to stay away before the first registration was completed this year. Some of the teachers--of whom there is a great shortage--had already been transferred to other places.

Between 87,000 and 90,000 students did not reregister at the second registration, according to the official figures. Dr Ken Hartshorne of the Center for Secondary Education at the University of the Witwatersrand, however, says that the number may be closer to 250,000.

After the second semester, it was officially reported that the average attendance figure was 80 percent. There is some doubt about that. Dr Hartshorne said recently at a symposium in Johannesburg that attendance figures do not necessarily reflect the real learning process.



The attitude of students in some urban areas is cause for concern. "Regular learning habits are being lost; students don't bring their books to school and aren't willing to do homework or accept teachers' authority or allow their work to be evaluated by examinations and tests," he said.

Many teachers also have a negative picture of themselves because of poor salaries and children who do not show respect. Today 49.4 percent of black teachers are 30 years old or younger, while senior students are either teens or in their early twenties.

Also important is the fact that a generation is growing up of "street children," led by young people who have been rejected by the educational system, Dr Hartshorne said.

The Department points out that incidents in schools have decreased since the adoption of security and other measures and that instruction is back to normal in many areas.

Tomorrow: Problems in black education; how it is run and what it accomplishes.

[21 Oct 86 p 15]

[Article: "Problems Block Equal Educational Opportunity"; first paragraph is DIE BURGER introduction]

[Text] The Government has committed itself to eventual equal educational opportunity for all South Africans but points out that this cannot come about overnight. Black education is behind in many ways and faces unique problems. In today's article education correspondent Grietjie Odendaal outlines some of the problems, as well as what has already been accomplished.

The Government has repeatedly committed itself to equal educational opportunity for all South Africans, regardless of sex, race, religion, and color. At the same time, it points out that equality cannot come about overnight, given the differences in historical background and current circumstances, and the rising costs of education.

The importance of education is clear from this year's budget of R6,982.5 million for education in South Africa, which is even more than the R5,257 million for defense. The budget for black education this year was R1,157.83 million, 27.8 percent more than in the previous fiscal year (the figure for white education is R3,069.285 million).

In dealing with demands raised during school boycotts, the Government pointed out that acceptance of the Department of Education and Training's good intentions is important to the restoration of order in education and stability in the black community.

The original reasons given for the boycotts included the introduction of student grades, the removal of age restrictions, affairs between male teachers and schoolgirls, and excessive use of corporal punishment.

As educational complaints were investigated and justified steps taken to correct them, the complaints became more political and militant in nature, and intimidation increased greatly, according to the Department.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, minister of education and development aid, said in his policy statement on black education that "the political arena has not been entirely separated from education," and that "progress in the area of political reform is directly connected with lasting progress in educational reform."

"The depoliticization of education must occur through satisfying reasonable political strivings of black people in South Africa. It is also necessary to negotiate so as to bring about the implementation of the principle that each community has the right to participate in political decisions concerning its interests and future."

However, order is necessary for progress and political reform, and thus also in order to achieve equal education, he said. That is why schools cannot be allowed to be used as political meeting places for radical students.

Despite progress, many critics say it remains an open question whether separate can ever be equal. They make comparisons among different departments and among per capita spending and facilities for various racial groups, without taking into account historical problems and progress achieved.

The equal opportunities that are promised must be seen against the background of great problems and great need for improvement. The problems the Department has to struggle with include: large numbers; high failure rates; too few, uncertified, and poorly paid teachers; the lack of adequate career-oriented education; and the fact that black education is not compulsory, whereas education is for whites, Indians, and coloreds.

Among the most important problems that demand a solution are the following:

--The number of black students in South Africa--75 percent of the total--has increased from 800,000 (8 percent of the black population) in 1953 to 6.2 million (24 percent of the black population) this year. The number of black students increases by 250,000 every year, which means that some 300 large schools must be built each year and at least 8,000 teachers trained.

In the 10 years up to 1984 the number of black secondary students in South Africa increased by more than 5 times, from 147,000 to 753,000. The number of full-time Matrics increased by 727 percent in the 8 years up to 1985, to 91,000. This year 106,000 full-time Matrics--15,000 more than last year--registered for the final examination. In addition, 130 private school students will take the examination.

--More than 50 percent of all black teachers are involved each year in some kind of in-service training. Some 94.6 percent of teachers are either not certified or not adequately trained. Although 82 percent have a professional

certification, it is important that every teacher have at least a Matric and three years of training. Thus, the Department provides for in-service training and further training.

The salary structure for teachers is also under study. At present black teachers with the same training as their white fellows receive the same salary.

Efforts are being made to ensure a better teacher-student ratio. At present the ratio is 1:40.5 in primary schools and 1:32.5 in secondary schools, compared to roughly 1:17 in white higher schools and 1:22 in white lower schools.

--The failure rate is unacceptably high because of socio-economic and cultural factors, as well as because of the medium of instruction. English is used as the medium of instruction from Std. III, and a worsening standard of English in final examinations shows that misunderstanding of that affects subject knowledge. Only 10-15 percent of black students complete secondary education with any degree of success. A dropout rate of 10 percent in the Matric year is normal, even before the final examination.

Because of educational problems, most students are underachievers. That is why a bridging period has been introduced for 5 and 6-year olds to enable children to adjust to formal education. Local studies have shown that out of a total of 126,000 sub-A students in 1978, only 19,000 had been promoted to Std. V in 1984.

--Black education is not compulsory as it is for whites. In some schools it has been made compulsory, with permission from parents, and 182,107 sub-A students in 392 schools receive compulsory education. This will be expanded horizontally each year to higher classes and other areas, with parents' permission and cooperation.

--Free textbooks have been provided to black students since 1979, and as of this year free writing materials as well.

#### Liaison Bodies

Because education does not stand apart from the community it serves, the Department welcomes more involvement by and better liaison with local interest groups. It has declared itself ready to negotiate with those groups about the form of liaison bodies in which parents, teachers, and students will be represented; but it has also warned that students will not be permitted to run schools.

"Young people who still need to be educated cannot run schools. If they could, they wouldn't need to be educated any more," Dr Viljoen said.

Naturally, because of these promises, however vague, everybody will be keeping a close eye on education, warns Dr Ken Hartshorne of the University of the Witwatersrand. Thus, it is necessary to pay particularly close attention to expenditures and decisions affecting all educational communities.

Tomorrow: Education creates prospects for the future. An attempt is being made to ensure employment and to meet the labor needs of the country through career-oriented education.

[Box]

Important developments in black education in the past 10 years include:

--A 10-year plan to improve black education was announced this year. No further details have been made public yet, but it is based on an annual 4.1 percent increase in the total education budget. In allocating money, preference will be given to departments where there is the greatest need for improvement. The budget is expected to increase from R6.082 billion this year to R10 billion in 1996. The largest part of this money will go to improve teacher education, to improve the student-teacher ratio, to accomodate the increased numbers of students, and to improve effectiveness.

--The establishment of a Department of National Education, which exercises control over policy, salaries, standards, examinations, conditions of service, and certification. All education departments in South Africa and in the independent homelands have a voice in the national department.

--The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, distanced himself from Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's "limited interpretation" of the function of black education.

--Dr Viljoen said that a black minister of education will be appointed as soon as possible.

[Box]

#### Black Teachers (RSA) 1985

##### Certified

With Matric plus Degree or higher	2,165	2.1%
With Matric plus 3 years	3,808	3.8%
With Matric plus 2 years	28,340	28.2%
Without Matric	44,331	44.1%

##### Not Certified

With Matric plus Degree, etc.	9,804	9.8%
Without Matric	12,026	12.0%

Total 100,477

12593

CSO: 3401/32

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK RENT BOYCOTT COSTING GOVERNMENT MILLIONS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 86 p 5

[Article: "Black Rent: State Losing Millions--Soweto Owes 20 Million Rands"]

[Text] The black rent boycott is costing the state 40 million rands a month--or 1.3 million a month [sic]--but the government admits that it has no policy to deal with the situation.

A research team from the University of Witwatersrand has calculated that 650,000 black families in 54 black townships are refusing to pay their rent. This is leading to a loss to the state of 480 million rands a year.

Owe

In Soweto alone black residents owe the City Council 20 million rands. In Port Elizabeth the rent boycott is on the rise, according to the research team, and it is now spreading to the black townships in the rural areas of the Free State.

The number of rent boycotters is constantly rising, as appears from reports that have appeared on the subject in recent months.

In July only one quarter of the renters in Soweto refused to pay their rent. According to the city clerk of Soweto, Nico Malan, only one third of black renters pay their rent now.

However, the government is not prepared to take action. A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning declared that it is the task of the 235 black local governments to collect the rent. He called on them to take the necessary steps.

Boycott

The boycott is political in nature, as is made clear by the statements of black leaders in the townships. In August the Soweto City Council decided to evict 155 renters who were able to pay but refused to do so. Intimidation increased, however. The black City Council members themselves were among

those not paying, and black City Council personnel provided the names of renters who did pay to the "comrades."

The first evictions were followed by nightly disturbances in Soweto in which 22 people were killed. After a bomb exploded outside her house, the director of housing in Soweto, Mrs. Del Kevin, resigned and the evictions were halted.

#### Rent

According to Malan, the rent for the smaller type of house in Soweto is just 4 rands a month. Each month 52 rands are collected from the renter, of which R48 is for electricity, water, and sewers. ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission], the Rand Water Council, and the Johannesburg City Council have continued to provide electricity, water, and sewer service, although they have been unable to recover the costs from the Soweto City Council. That body's expenses for electricity, water, and sewers and for the salaries of its mainly black personnel amount to 7 million rands a month, according to Malan, but in June the City Council's revenue had already fallen to 1 million rands. Now it is even less. So far, ESCOM, the Rand Water Council, and the Johannesburg City Council have financed the deficit from their own funds.

Earlier this year the government made plans to require employers to withhold the rent their black workers owe to black local governments from the workers' pay and pass it on to the local governments. After protests by the Progressive Federal Party the government dropped the plan.

According to the chairman of DIE AFRIKANER's Economic and Financial Committee, ESCOM, the Rand Water Council, and the Johannesburg City Council will not be able to continue to pay the unpaid bills of Soweto and the other black townships from their own reserves. The government's original intention to have the regional services councils make up the deficits also cannot be carried out because those councils still have no funds.

12593

CSO: 3401/34



SOUTH AFRICA

STUDIES ON NEW MOSSEL BAY GAS REFINERY SITE OUTLINED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Oct 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Mossel Bay--The Southern Cape gas refinery is to be built outside Mossel Bay between the railroad, the N2 highway and the Herbertsdale road, the director general of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr Louw Alberts, said here yesterday afternoon.

Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Danie Steyn has already approved the purchase of the land in the vicinity of the Bartelsfontein branch line. A selling price has already been negotiated with the various owners, and the area is large enough to later double the facility, if necessary.

Dr Alberts emphasized that the "government has thus far given no consideration to the possible postponement of the project."

"However, as is the case with any gigantic project of this nature, there are a number of factors that influence its feasibility, and a complete report will have to be presented to the Cabinet for a final decision. It is expected that this will be presented by the end of 1987. In the meantime, the public will be kept informed about the study insofar as this is possible."

Dr Alberts said that the area in question is "excellently suited" to the gas facility, according to meteorological and topographic studies. A project team that recently restudied the area found that the placement of the gas facility will be acceptable from an environmental point of view.

Favorable

Furthermore, the soil is not highly productive for agricultural purposes, it is rather far from populated areas and cannot be seen from any residential areas. The building site is also well situated with respect to road and railroad connections as well as electrical supply.

The necessary infrastructure, such as an airport, harbor facilities, shopping centers and fuel distribution points, is already present in the vicinity. "The position of the facility is also extremely favorable for the gas pipeline from the ocean platform."



Dr Alberts said that detailed surveys will now be carried out in order to do a reliable feasibility study. In addition, research will be done on the proposed routes for the gas pipeline from the ocean platform, the finished product pipeline to the dispatch area, water pipelines, communication routes and the harbor in order to determine what changes are necessary to unload the construction modules.

He gave the assurance that access rights will be paid to private property owners if surveys are done on private property. "Where easements must be registered on private property, normal agricultural activities will continue undisturbed after the laying of the underground pipes," Dr Alberts said.

The studies will include a look at housing, social, recreational, medical and commercial services. In addition, ecological, botanical and limnological surveys, a visual influence study and a survey of the fears of the public will be conducted.

"Where possible, use will be made of the assistance of academic institutions so that scientific knowledge is available for similar projects in the future. There will be follow-up studies at regular intervals so that the environment can be protected at all times."

Methods for dealing with solid and liquid waste products, as well as the accumulation and transport of fuels, will be studied.

Dr Alberts said that the public will have to endure a minimum of inconvenience. Complaints and questions about activities in the vicinity that cannot be resolved with the party in question can be directed towards the Central Energy Fund.

Studies will also be conducted on:

- The acquisition of the physical components of the facility;
- Where and how this will be purchased;
- What the local capacity of the facility will be;
- How international specifications and standards must be applied;
- The development and creation of local support services.

12271

CSO: 3401/30

SOUTH AFRICA

NAVY GETS NEW TRAINING SHIP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 86 p 12

[Article by Bert van Hess]

[Text]

SANCTIONS and threats of sanctions are already proving to be a much needed shot-in-the-arm for the 'Orphan Annie' of the SA Armed services, the SA Navy.

The deteriorating world political situation has brought home as perhaps never before the importance of the Cape Sea route, and of training young South Africans to join the Republic's maritime family.

It is with this in mind that the SA Navy formally took over a year's lease from the Merchant Marine its sail training ship, the Howard Davis, at the weekend.

The 53,7 ton 17,4 metre vessel undertook her first training jaunt at the weekend, loaded to the scuppers with young sea cadets and a crew of hardened sailors.

Faces were green and there was a marked lack of interest in supper on the initial afternoon-night sail from Cape Town's Granger Bay to the naval base at Simonstown.

Among the young sailors was 17-year-old Rossouw Botha, youngest son of State President Mr P W Botha and a standard 9 pupil at Cape Town's Hoërskool Groote Schuur.

After an initial queasiness, he handled the sail like a veteran — and on docking said "this is the greatest. It's a naval life for me".

According to Commodore Ray Eberlein, Chief of Naval Staff Personnel, the back-to-sail principle for training is a vital one in making young South Africans more sea-minded.

He told The Citizen before the maiden voyage of the Howard Davis — herself a one-time contender in the 1971 Cape-Rio race and communications ship in the 1982 South Atlantic Punte del Este — "This is the first step in an ambitious programme to make our youth, boys and girls, more sea minded".

He said naval men believed there was no finer way of preparing for today's electronic age on the sea than by doing basic training on an old-fashioned windjammer.

Sailors of the Navy are holding thumbs and hoping that the relatively small Davis is only the first step to the Navy getting its own version of the Chilean navy's 113-metre four-masted Esmeralda.

The Esmeralda — in addition to her training trips to different parts of the world — has been a valuable ambassador for Chile.

Commodore Eberlein said that plans were to take groups of boy scouts, Voortrekkers, Girl Guides, Cubs, Sea Scouts and other young South Africans to sea for days at time.

There they would learn, for instance, that a gybe was not some form of dance and a tack was not a small item to place on an unpopular teacher's seat.

"Just as the SA Air Force has been a valuable source of pilots for SA Airways, and in the process a pool of highly-skilled pilots has been built up, so our new system could build a pool of sailors," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

VLOK IN CHARGE OF JMC'S--The introduction of Joint Management Centres throughout South Africa has been code-named the "Nonzame Plan", according to a booklet circulating in political circles. It is said to have been named after the first black township investigated for the purpose of devising a strategy, "KwaNonzame", near Middelburg in the Cape. The man now charged with putting it into operation is the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok. Details of the plan are contained in the October issue of an information booklet published by "Africa International Communications". It is marked "confidential". Certain townships have been earmarked as areas for priority action. After which: Security forces are to stabilise the situation. Legal local authorities are to be installed, rebuilt or improved. A start is to be made on physical development. Social welfare will be accelerated. Local councils will be equipped to present the best possible image. Information and counselling programmes for local residents will be speeded up. A start is to be made with the training of local officials. A national communications programme to persuade people to support Government actions is to be implemented. [Text][Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 p 2][Article by Norman West]/12828

CSO: 3400/448

SOUTH AFRICA

LEBOWA LEADER SAYS BLACKS SHOULD BE IN PARLIAMENT

MB131134 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 November, SAPA--The government should include blacks in parliament so that the outside world could see that changes were taking place in South Africa, the chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said today.

Speaking to reporters at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Europe, he said Westerners understood democracy to mean a government representing the majority of the people.

"Until we have a new constitution where blacks will be included in parliament, the South African Government will not be accepted by the rest of the world.

"There are changes taking place. Apartheid is being broken down, but the outside world has very little concrete evidence of this. South African embassies abroad should be integrated.

"It will make a strong impact to people visiting our embassies if indigenous blacks were included in embassy staff," he said. He said it was not enough sending coloured and Indian friends to work in these embassies.

Dr Phatude said he and Lebowa Government representatives laid wreaths at Delville Wood in France in the company of white South Africans.

"We should be together, not only at Delville Wood, but in Cape Town as well. By integrating as we did in France, we can prove that we are breaking down apartheid.

"Although there were scary stories that there were going to be bombs, we did not see them. There were possibly people trying to make the atmosphere tense. We did not see anything like that," he said.

Dr Phatudi said he believed in a federal solution to South Africa's problems, but there was a hesitancy by the white leadership to implement a system "which is inevitable."

"The hesitancy surprises me. The state president should not hesitate. Perhaps the white leadership does not feel it has the backing it needs for this change. The state president should call responsible leaders together and discuss.

"Some people make conditions before talking. I do not see the need for the condition that certain people should be allowed there before we discuss. If we could get the best brains it would be to our advantage, but to wait until someone is there is a defeatist viewpoint," he said.

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CSO: 3400/449

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF, INKATHA UNITE TO CONDEMN INKATHA VIGILANTES IN TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 2 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by S'bu Mngadi]

[Text] AT an extraordinary meeting in Magabeni, Natal this week, United Democratic Front and traditional Inkatha supporters united in condemning gun-toting Inkatha "thugs".

The meeting, called by Magabeni Chief Siyanda Luthuli was attended by over 600 residents and chaired by KwaZulu urban representative AZ Mlotsha.

Mlotsha and other Inkatha dignitaries, including KwaNatal Indaba delegate Simon Oscar Xaba, heard speakers tell of gun-toting thugs roaming townships under instructions to "eliminate" UDF supporters. The vigilantes were allegedly led by local councillor and Inkatha Central Committee member Colbert Nkushubane.

An Inkatha member, claiming he was instructed to join the vigilantes, said he was told they had "buckets of bullets". "What kind of Inkatha is this? It is not the Inkatha we know," he said.

Nkushubane said he was a victim of a smear campaign and his house was petrol-bombed twice recently.

Defending Inkatha, Mlotsha said while a man could be a party member, what he did in his own time did not necessarily demonstrate that party's policy.

Since August, Magabeni Youth Organisation executive members Jomo Mkhize and Sipho Shange and a female Inkatha member have been killed in clashes purportedly between Mayo members and Inkatha vigilantes.

Nkushubane and nine Inkatha supporters have been charged in the Umbumbulu magistrate's court with Mkhize's murder and public violence.

/12828  
CSO: 3400/444

SOUTH AFRICA

SOCIOLOGIST ANALYZES CAUSE OF TUCSA'S DEATH

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 2 Nov 86 p 4

[Text]

**A** characteristic feature of South African society, because of its tendency towards polarization, is that organisations – both political and labour – who occupy the “middle ground” do not hold out for too long.

Even the few exceptions to this rule hold out primarily due to massive State support and protection.

The Trade Union Council of SA has been no exception. One of the most significant developments of the post-Wiehann era in the SA labour scene has been Tucsa's rapid decline. This decline has been rather obscure since the focus has been on the growth of the democratic labour movement.

Since the latter's emergence in the mid-seventies, it has successfully waged struggles against employers and won important battles resulting in victories unheard of in SA labour relations.

Though the phase of disintegration that Tucsa is going through is related to the growing militancy of

the democratic and progressive labour movement, its source lies in four very significant historical errors committed by Tucsa.

Tucsa was formed in October 1954 – two years before the promulgation of the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act of 1956. This act specifically excluded provisions whereby racially mixed unions would be legally registered.

Though Tucsa supported the recognition of African trade unions and opposed the act in this regard, its reasons for doing so constituted the first mistake that was later to prove fatal.

**T**he main reason for Tucsa's support for African unions' recognition was that it hoped that by allowing African unions to register they would be incorporated into the existing industrial relations mechanisms – thereby diverting their attention away from politics.

Tucsa feared that leaving African unions outside the collective bargaining framework would lead to such unions being taken

over by political organisations. Tucsa wanted to control African unions and contain their ability to challenge the status quo, as was clearly outlined by Tucsa's statement on May 29, 1955: “Trade unions should be willing to guide the native along the path of responsible trade unionism without endangering their own standards of leadership... Suppression will instill in workers the desire for political power to alleviate their lot. This is a possibility which we can't contemplate without grave misgivings if the European people wish to remain in Africa.”

Tucsa's support for recognition of African unions was essentially another attempt to entrench white domination. Tucsa's interest in maintaining the status quo – racial domination – was further displayed by its rejection of African trade union membership, which constituted the second major mistake as far as winning African workers was concerned.

Tucsa rejected African trade union membership because of opposition by its white rightwing constituency.

This meant that at a time

when African workers were struggling for their rights as workers, Tucsa dumped them to protect the interests of the privileged white workers. Tucsa was then faced with a major contradiction: on the one hand it wanted to control African unions for purposes of political subjugation, but at the same time it could not allow affiliation of these unions because the white workers wanted to maintain racial exclusivity, particularly in relation to Africans.

Tucsa tried to overcome this dilemma by forming a liaison committee to maintain some kind of link and influence over African unions.

**T**he more militant African unions at the time rejected this grand plan by Tucsa, because it gave African unions a subordinate position within the trade union movement.

These unions were not just concerned with the economic situation of African workers but also with political rights for African workers and the mass of the oppressed black people.

Tucsa, by its very ideological orientation, was incapable of tackling the political problems of African workers. It was these militant unions that united and formed the SA Congress of Trade Unions in 1955.



In sharp contrast to Tucsas, Sactu developed a very specific political unionism – reflected by the chairperson's address at its inaugural conference: "You can't separate politics and the way in which people are governed from their bread and butter, or their freedom to move to and from places where they can find the best employment, or the houses they live in."

"Trade unions must be active in the political sphere as they are in the economic."

A third mistake that Tucsas made after Sactu's formation was its constant refusal to join Sactu in campaigns that were important to the whole African working class – because it was against Sactu's political direction.

One immediate example here was Tucsas's refusal to support the "one pound a day campaign" in 1957 – in spite of being approached by Sactu. Instead, Tucsas continually tried to undermine Sactu – through attempts to discredit it as a political organisation and not a trade union. Tucsas only offered to help those militant unions who would join its liaison committee.

**B**ut this "assistance" was nothing more than another means of trying to subjugate African unions.

Because of Tucsas's hostility to militant African unions, it never challenged State repression when Sactu was harassed and went underground in the 1960s.

I would even suggest that were it not for the harassment of progressive African trade unions, Tucsas might not have survived the 1960s as a union claiming representation of African workers.

When trade unions representing black workers re-emerged after the 1973 strikes in Durban, Tucsas tried to keep away its African membership by organising parallel unions. These unions did not have their own independence, but were subordinate to Tucsas's white unions and bureaucratically controlled by these officials. This was another major mistake by

Tucsas – that was to cost them dearly after 1979 when African unions were officially recognised. Tucsas further tried to protect its black membership from the emerging democratic labour movement by making closed shop agreements with management.

This was a very serious misjudgment since employers in SA have never proved to be allies of black workers.

**T**he cumulative effects of all these historical practices have crystallised into bureaucratic, undemocratic and politically conservative unionism within Tucsas. Tucsas's final surrender to the democratic labour movement has been due to its lack of two essential qualities necessary for the survival and growth of any trade union representing black workers.

Firstly, strong, democratic and worker controlled factory structures are needed – a quality glaringly lacking in Tucsas.

Because of Tucsas's business unionism and its domination by white workers, it

has been unable to evolve structures amenable to democratic control by grassroots membership. Cosatu's rapid growth in partnership has been due to its ability to evolve democratic structures.

Tucsas's inability to develop such structures is showing itself through the weaknesses of ex-Tucsas unions to challenge employers on, for example, retrenchments and factory relocations – as in parts of Natal's textile industry.

And democratic organisation is vital if workers are to mount and sustain an effective challenge to the power of employers and the State.

The second quality for successful organisation of black workers is a union's ability to relate workers' economic struggles to the broader political struggles in SA.

Tucsas, because of its historically conservative approach to politics, has been unable to take up political issues affecting the black working class. Tucsas's unwillingness to take up issues of political oppression was still evident even as late as 1984 in the preamble to its constitution: "largely silent on political rights for workers."

In fact, it is the development of a vision and an ideal of an alternative society that has fuelled the militancy of the democratic labour movement – thereby becoming popular with the black working class.

Given the historical and structural problems within Tucsas, the future of labour relations in SA is a future without Tucsas – and the black working class must learn to bemoan Tucsas's fate.

SOUTH AFRICA

TEMBISA PEOPLE DEFY AUTHORITIES, PLAN OWN 'SUBURB'

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 2 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

A SERIOUS situation is developing on the East Rand – thousands of Tembisa residents geared themselves this week to confront authorities on the issue of housing.

Some 3 000 homeless people in Tembisa decided at a meeting this week to go ahead with their plan to erect shanty homes for themselves in an open space near a railway station – despite having being refused permission.

Last Saturday the same people converged on empty land in the middle of Tembisa to erect shacks.

They were responding to the massive housing shortage and the failure of the authorities to construct houses for the homeless.

With the help of the Tembisa Working Committee – a local United Democratic Front affiliate – they arrived on the open space at 6.30am and started to mark out sites, which were then allocated to each family.

At noon, however, they were ordered to disperse within five minutes.

On Tuesday, at a meeting held in a Metal and Allied Workers' Union hall, they reaffirmed their decision to go ahead with their plans.

The Wits University-based Community Research Group stated in a report that the actions of the Tembisa squatters, whose only demand was the right to occupy unused land to build shelter for the homeless, was one of many similar struggles around the country.

The report said that since the abolition of passes in June, black communities were now trying to "resist what the government calls orderly urbanisation by taking matters into their own hands".

In Uitenhage, Cape Town, Brits, Soweto and now in Tembisa, squatter movements had emerged to directly challenge the authorities to determine where they should live.

According to CRG's report, Tembisa has an unofficial population of at least 220 000 people – 40 000 more than the township was originally designed to cater for.

The authorities have consistently refused to build additional houses in Tembisa.

According to a TWC spokesperson, councillors and officials of the East Rand Development Board told residents there was no money for housing construction when they applied for houses.

"People went to the council to ask for houses, but were given waiting lists instead.

"They were promised houses – but some have waited for years for a house."

Residents also complained that the income derived by ERDB from their monthly rentals was spent on the construction of outlying "model townships" like Ekangala on the far East Rand – not on houses for the people of Tembisa.

Consequently, the community decided to launch a rent boycott.

The conflict over housing and the subsequent rent boycott led to the collapse of the Tembisa council in August.

Mayor Lucas Mothiba and four other councillors resigned in August.

Since then the council has been run by newly-appointed administrators under the leadership of Solomon More.

The CRG report says the decision by Tembisa's squatters to occupy empty land follows an intensification of the housing struggle in the area.

A few months ago the authorities decided to house migrant workers and members of the "community guards" in four-roomed houses that had been built for families.

Families decided to occupy some 100 houses without authority – but were repeatedly arrested and fined.

SOUTH AFRICA

FEARS OF TOWNSHIP REMOVALS GROW IN PORT ELIZABETH

MB201707 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Fears are mounting in Port Elizabeth townships that another forced removal is imminent. Peggy Killeen has the details.

Residents of poverty-stricken Red Location say they have been warned by (Ibayi) town council police, using loud hailers, to prepare to move to Port Elizabeth's furthestmost townships, Motherwell, tomorrow. The residents are supposed to move voluntarily to the new Motherwell transit camp next week, but they are signing a petition to the state president telling him they do not want to be removed. One woman said she will resist any pressure exerted on her by the authorities. This afternoon a delegation of civil rights groups was asked to leave the township by security forces. Today a PFP member of parliament, Andrew Savage, released a report condemning forced removals in Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth. The (Ibayi) town council was unavailable for comment.

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CSO: 3400/463

SOUTH AFRICA

CLERGYMAN TO FORM BLACK MODERATE ORGANIZATION

MB211855 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1847 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 21, SAPA--A moderate black organisation is to be started in Port Elizabeth on December 16, SAPA's correspondent reports.

The Rev M.E. Maqina said the organisation wants to reach out to other groups in the country working towards peace and cooperation.

Preparations for the organisation first meeting have been in hand for some time and about 150 delegates from eight areas are expected to attend.

Mr Maqina, a former AZAPO leader, said the organisation will primarily be a black nationalistic movement.

He said the organisation "Save the Child," which endeavours to save black children from violence, could be seen as a predecessor.

Mr Maqina has also started a Black Christ Centre to aid unemployed people in need.

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CSO: 3400/463

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FUND FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL BLACKS--The Department of Education and Training has set aside more than R1 million for boarding bursaries for black students at secondary schools. The bursaries are available to Standard Six, Seven, and Eight students who are boarding at schools under the department and also students at private schools in South Africa and the national states which are registered with the department. The spokesman for the department said that applicants must have a good academic standard and a positive approach to their school work. Further details are available from headmasters and the closing date is in June. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Nov 86 MB] /12232

EXAMINATION PERIOD ENDS FOR BLACKS--Johannesburg, Nov 24, SAPA--Black matriculants write their last exam today and despite disruptions earlier this month a Department of Education and Training spokesman declared the exams "successful." Apart from scheduled exams "certain bona fide pupils will be rewriting African Language Paper 1"--the only exam to be disrupted when pupils were allegedly chased away from the exam centre in Soweto on the first day of exams, Mr Peter Mundel said. The rest are writing Functional Physical Science (Standard Grade) Mercantile Law (Standard Grade), Physical Science (Higher and Lower Grade), South African Criminal Law (Standard Grade) and Venda (Standard Grade). Figures of the number of candidates who wrote and when exam results could be expected would be made known in a press statement later this week, Mr Mundel said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1033 GMT 24 Nov 86] /8309

ANC'S NZO APPEALS FOR UNITY--The African National Congress of South Africa has appealed to all patriotic South Africans irrespective of their political affiliation to unite and work together in dismantling apartheid. ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo said this in an interview. He called for unity and stressed that it was time South Africans intensify the liberation struggle inside the country, making apartheid unworkable and the country ungovernable. Comrade Nzo also called for unity of purpose in the international community in the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions in order to bring about a peaceful change. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Nov 86] /8309

ANC WELCOMES BARCLAYS' PULLOUT--The African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa has welcomed the decision by Barclays Bank to divert [as heard] from apartheid-ruled South Africa. The ANC representative in Harare, Comrade Reddy Mazimba, has described the decision as an important result of the Commonwealth initiative. He urged other companies to withdraw from South Africa. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 24 Nov 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/463

SOUTH AFRICA

NPP CONDEMNS U.S., BAN ON AIR LINKS

MB231750 Johannesburg SAFA in English 1716 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 23, SAPA--The National People's Party [NPP] has condemned the U.S. Government's decision to ban air flights from South Africa.

By placing the ban the U.S. was contradicting its own claim that it was promoting constructive engagement in South Africa to expedite reform and an end to apartheid, the NPP said in a resolution at its congress in Durban.

Other resolutions which also received unanimous backing called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and Separate Amenities Act and for the release of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

The meeting also condemned all forms of violence and urged all parties to create the climate towards the lifting of the state of emergency.

It also rejected the principle of separate or ethnic local authorities and called for all communities to be given direct representation on local authorities.

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CSO: 3400/462



SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES SANCTIONS WILL HARM BLACKS

MB140929 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa's Regional Importance"]

[Text] It is important for Western nations, which are falling over themselves to impose punitive measures against South Africa, to be made aware of the fact that their actual victims will be the black peoples of the southern African continent. Sanctions and the economic boycott are not going to bring the South African Government to its knees, for a number of reasons. Chief among them is the inherent strength of the South African economy. There is no doubt that sanctions will harm that economy and there are already signs of this, but South Africa has more experience than any country in the world when it comes to meeting the challenge of boycott action. Its oil from coal technology--the most advanced in the world would never have developed if it had not been for the oil embargo imposed against the country. Similarly, its armaments industry has all but completely nullified the arms embargo imposed a decade ago.

There is no doubt that South Africa will survive economic sanctions. Going on past records there is every likelihood of it emerging even stronger from this test. The same cannot be said for the rest of the states of southern Africa. All of them, to a lesser or greater degree, are dependent on South Africa for its transport infrastructure, the most developed in the entire continent, its ports, general trade, mining expertise, medical and technical assistance, and host of other services, not to mention the revenue they earn from the jobs South Africa provides for their work force.

This was the tenor of President P.W. Botha's news conference in Paris this week. More harm will be done to neighboring states than to South Africa, he told newsmen. It will be a tragedy for the whole region if Western governments persist in testing this truth, they will then have to bear the responsibility for precipitating total chaos in an already impoverished region, while having to witness the object of their action, South Africa, emerging from it relatively unscathed.

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CSO: 3400/449

SOUTH AFRICA

# RESEARCHERS FIND LARGE NUMBERS OF NON-WHITES IN WHITE SUBURBS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Nov 86 p 10

[Article by Andrew Thomson and Simon Hoff]

[Text] **THERE** are fewer Whites living in Mayfair, Johannesburg, than people of other races, and in the city's three most crowded suburbs, about one-third of the population is Black.

These are some of the findings made by two Rand Afrikaans University researchers, Johannesburg city councillor Mr Johan Fick and Mr Christo de Coning, who say their research confirms the de facto obsolescence of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Fick and Mr De Coning estimate there are 9 000 Coloureds, 6 000 Asians and 5 000 Blacks living in Hillbrow, Berea and Joubert Park. The White population of these areas is 65 000.

In Mayfair, the number of Blacks (including Coloureds and Asians) narrowly outnumber the

legal White residents by about 6 600 to 6 321.

The Group Areas Act, currently under consideration for amendment by the President's Council, is not being actively enforced by authorities in the interim. The council is expected in many quarters to recommend a relaxation of the regulations.

Mr Fick and Mr De Coning say racial mixing has also occurred to a great extent in Clairwood and Greyville in Durban; North End and Korsten in Port Elizabeth; and Woodstock, Salt River, Wynberg, Landsdowne and Observatory in Cape Town.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK SASH LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR CHILDREN'S RELEASE

MB141102 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1000 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 14, SAPA--The Black Sash vowed to have released by Christmas thousands of children detained under the emergency regulations when they launched a "Free the Children" campaign in Johannesburg last night.

"If we don't succeed by then we won't stop trying. Children belong at home, not in jail," Black Sash regional president Mrs Ethel Walt said at the launch.

Mrs Audrey Coleman of the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said eight children were held under the Internal Security Act in 1982.

"In 1984 there were nine held under the provisions. During the last state of emergency in 1985, 2,016 were detained and it is estimated 8,000 children have been held since the present state of emergency begun on June 12."

A spokeswoman for the Black Sash said the number of children in detention at the moment was not known.

A clinical psychologist warned that a generation of children suffering serious psychological trauma as a result of detention was emerging.

"It is well known that battered children often become abusing parents. There is a strong possibility that the problems of the psychologically battered ex-child detainee will face our nation in the future."

A spokeswoman at the Black Sash said the organisation could not disclose the strategy for having the children released as the campaign was in a formative stage.

Organisations supporting the campaign include the Union of Jewish Women, Women for Peace, the DPSC, the United Democratic Front, Child Welfare, Lawyers for Human Rights, Concerned Social Workers, the Committee of Concern for Children among other organisations, as well as a wide range of educational, legal and religious groups.

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CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATION REPORT RECOMMENDS HIGHER STANDARDS

MB141504 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1454 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria 14 November SAPA--A comprehensive report detailing problems in black rural education and making far-reaching recommendations to improve the situation is to be released early next year together with a government policy document laying out its response. This was announced at a brief ceremony in Pretoria today by the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, after he, his deputy Mr Sam de Beer, and the director-general of education and training, Dr Braam Fourie, were handed copies of the report to study.

A number of the report's recommendations which could be implemented immediately had already been put into practice, according to a statement by the department. These included jointly organising and administering a group of schools by one capable principal, introducing the subject "skills and techniques," revising agricultural syllabi, utilising farm school amenities as community and cultural centers to encourage parent involvement, introducing higher secondary standards, and extending management training programmes from the urban areas.

Highlighting the importance of rural education, Dr Dirk Meiring, deputy director of the Department of Education and Training [DET] said 5500 of the DET's 7,348 schools were in rural areas, where more than 1 million of a countrywide total of 1.8 million pupils were taught by some 30,000 teachers. Rural education problems in South Africa were typical of those in most developing countries, where the majority of the population was in the country areas. Rural education was one of the DET's biggest challenges due to the fact that the best qualified teachers were generally drawn to the cities, too many pupils dropped out of school too soon, and that secondary facilities in these areas were not always sufficient due to the relatively small numbers at individual schools.

In a "bold venture" the DET had launched an "inter-sectoral" investigation into rural education in April last year, making extensive use for the first time of "outside" expertise to ensure a thorough scientific evaluation of problems and recommendations. It was now known, for instance, that 47.94 percent of the DET's total pupil numbers were in rural areas, Dr Meiring said.

The "huge task" had been completed in a relatively short time, but work on rural education had not come to a standstill. "Over the last 2 years, for

example, Standards 6 and 7 have been introduced to 407 rural schools," he said. Dr Vilgoen said, "we mean business with this report... we hope to release it fully early next year together with a policy document." Education in rural areas particularly was the door to improvement and a higher standard of living for black communities.

The investigation covered seven main spheres of rural education. These were the state of rural education and comparisons with a few selected developed and developing countries; a demographic analysis of the situation in South African education; the present spectrum structure and curriculums; teacher education; school administration, organisation and control, physical accommodation and equipment; and the financial aspects, laws and regulations.

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CSO: 3400/449

SOUTH AFRICA

TEACHERS GROUP OUTLINES PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF INTEGRATION

MB251208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1157 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 25, SAPA--There are 205,000 vacant places in white schools throughout South Africa--and these could be filled by black pupils eager for an education, says a report by the South African Teachers Association [SATA].

SATA--which was established in 1862 and represents more than 3,000 white English-speaking teachers in the Cape--completed its report on open schools recently. It has recommended that state schools open their doors to children of all races. The report comes at a time when many Johannesburg and Cape Town schools have called for the scrapping of racial classroom barriers, and when the largest single British investor in South Africa, BP [British Petroleum] Southern Africa, has offered R50 million to help schools wanting to go open. The BP cash would be used as bridging finance to make up for the government subsidies which the schools would lose if they become open.

SATA conducted its study after a resolution at its annual conference last year. The report has been accepted unanimously by members. It is also being reviewed by the Transvaal Teachers Association [TTA]. "We are examining the report carefully. There is a lot of support among TTA members for open schooling," the TTA general secretary Mr Jack Ballard said yesterday.

The SATA sub-committee said the unanimous acceptance of the report showed an awareness of teachers' moral obligations to all South African children and a commitment to an open society. The opening of schools to all races would not solve all South Africa's education problems. By 1990 the school population would be about 9.5 million--and 8 million of these would be black. "Clearly, while we would like to see these 205,000 vacancies taken up by black pupils who need them, we will not solve this country's education problem of sheer numbers by opening white schools," said the report.

The report said it was unacceptable to pour money and expertise into the black education system to raise it to the same level as that of white education. Sharing existing white facilities and expertise was a more economic solution. For schools to be open to all races, all apartheid legislation would have to go. Also, for an open education system to work, schools would have to provide compensatory educational programmes for those pupils who had come from an educationally disadvantaged background.

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CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

UWC RECTOR-ELECT SPEAKS ON TALKS WITH ANC

MB211849 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1833 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 21, SAPA--There was a need to re-introduce the African National Congress into the legitimate political process in South Africa and in that way reconstruct civilised society in this country, Prof Jakes Gerwel, the rector-elect of the University of the Western Cape [UWC] said today.

Addressing the Cape Town Press Club, he said the people of South Africa were searching for a new centre as the government's hold on civil order had lost legitimacy, and the country was falling apart.

Professor Gerwel was one of a group of academics from the UWC and University of Cape Town [UCT] who went to Lusaka earlier this year to meet ANC educationists.

His talk to the press club today hinged around his impressions after those talks.

"The centre in this country has come loose. People are searching for a new centre ... a new social order."

The ANC men he met, which included many of the executive, and Mr Alfred Nzo who was Mr Oliver Tambo's number two, were "truly patriotic" people "driven by ideals" and were "aggressively non-racial in approach and conviction," Professor Gerwel said.

The education people he met were "not prescriptive" and were interested in discussing education techniques.

"They were anxious to hear our views."

Their discussions were not in the rhetoric of politics but it was clear that the political processes of change in South Africa took up every moment of their lives.

They were open to advice and perceptions other than their own, he said, and recognised the importance of universities in the society they planned.



Asked how this could be reconciled with the "liberation before education" propagated in some circles in South Africa at the moment, he said he did not get the impression that this was the view of the people he met.

However, it could be part of the political tactics of the ANC for the moment which did not necessarily have anything to do with the views of their educationists.

Asked for his views on the academic boycott, Professor Gerwel, who takes over the rectorship of the UWC on January 1, 1987, said he could not express his personal views without them being tied to the institution which he headed.

However, "it is a pity that Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien forced the issue," he said.

Until his coming, and his talk at the press club earlier this year, which prompted demonstrations at the University of Cape Town, it had been a part of the academic debate.

"It was an on-going process. If I must say anything, I must say I blame him for forcing people into taking absolute positions prematurely while the debate was in process."

Asked what differences he saw between UCT and UWC, he said that just as there were South Africans and South Africans, there was also a difference between the institutions.

UCT was an institution of "anglophile, liberal tradition" while UWC was "an intellectual institution of the South African left and the extra-parliamentary movement."

In answer to another question, he said government fiscal cuts should not be seen as a specific attack on South African institutions, but part of a world trend.

"I don't think they like us, and perhaps the economic situation could be used for that purpose, but it is not applicable to this country only.

"Universities in other countries are under financial pressure from government as well."

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CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP VOTES TO CONTINUE DIALOGUE WITH ANC

MB211826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 21, SAPA--The Progressive Federal Party today resolved by majority vote at its congress to continue dialogue with the banned African National Congress and other extra-parliamentary organisations.

The resolution was only passed after a substantially different amendment omitting specific mention of the ANC and moved by Mr Horace van Rensburg, MP for Bryanston, was ruled out of order, by the chairman, Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central.

He accepted a point of order raised by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, that Mr Van Rensburg's amendment was in fact a substantive replacement resolution which could be considered separately but could not be deliberated on by the congress because it was submitted too late.

A second amendment calling on the PFP to continue its initiative with the ANC and other groups with the purpose of developing alliances committed to bringing about a change of government was rejected by congress.

Votes by delegates for and against this motion had to be counted after an initial show of hands did not make a majority rejection clear.

The original motion, moved by Mr Douglas Gibson, Transvaal leader of the PFP, firstly congratulated the party leadership for initiating contacts and discussions with the ANC.

Secondly, it urged the leadership to "continue with such initiatives and to do the same in respect of other extra-parliamentary organisations and leadership figures."

Motivating, Mr Gibson emphasised the importance of opening up lines of communication with the extra-parliamentary groups to help solve the problems in South Africa, and said no pre-conditions should be set, as the National Party government had done, which were impossible to meet.

The fact that the PFP talked to the ANC did not mean it supported it.

"We believe the PFP has a superior policy to ANC and we reject their policy of violence," Mr Gibson said.

Mr Rowan Haarhof, the PFP's northern Transvaal regional chairman who seconded the motion, said that the ANC enjoyed "significant credibility among millions of South Africans," whether this was liked or not.

The ANC was therefore a significant factor and the PFP would be "failing its own policy" if it did not talk to and listen to this organisation as well as others.

Moving his amendment, Mr Van Rensburg called on the party leadership to "vigorously pursue meaningful dialogue with all significant political groups in South Africa and at the same time dissociate the PFP from any strategy or method applied by organisations which involve the use of violence."

Mr Van Rensburg was loudly hissed by a number of delegates as he read out his amendment, and Mrs Suzman was applauded when her point of order was accepted by Mr Gastrow.

Mr Van Rensburg continued speaking, saying he accepted the chairman's ruling but did not agree with it.

He said he had no argument with the sentiments in the original resolution and that he in fact agreed with it.

His amendment was to give it another interpretation and not to replace or change it.

He was called to order a second time after the chairman accepted another point of order from Mrs Helen Suzman.

Mr Van Rensburg said the resolution as it stood gave the impression the PFP was "giving preference to one political organisation (the ANC)."

The PFP should vigorously pursue dialogue with all organisations outside parliament, be seen to be open-minded and fair and not in favour of any particular one.

There were many organisations in South Africa, of which some were moderate and some less so.

"One of the unfortunate consequences of openly preferring one of them, would be to undermine the more moderate organisations."

Mr Van Rensburg said he feared the impression the resolution would give to the rest of South Africa.

Mr Van Rensburg was hissed by delegates a number of times during his address but received a round of applause when he finished.

A second amendment was then moved by a Mr Paul Malherbe, who called upon the party leadership to continue initiatives like the contact with the ANC "with the express purpose of developing alliances committed to bringing about a change of government."

The strongest point in favour of the ANC's policy of violence was that it had only resorted to this after all peaceful avenues had been closed to it.

If the PFP believed in the peaceful way it was up to it to show the way.

The PFP should persuade the ANC to at least suspend violence until a change of government could be brought about.

Violence was a proven cause, as had been shown in the cases of Kenya, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and efforts should be made to persuade the ANC that peaceful ways could also succeed.

Mr Malherbe's amendment was voted down and the original resolution was approved after two delegates voted against it and one abstained.

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CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

#### INDABA ENCOUNTERING PROBLEMS IN CHAMBER COMPOSITION

MB250755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0746 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 25, SAPA--The KwaZulu/Natal Indaba is having difficulty reaching agreement about the second chamber intended to guarantee group rights in a possible bi-cameral provincial government system. Indaba sources said yesterday the KwaZulu government, Inkatha and the three major Afrikaans delegations, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, [Afrikaans Institute of Trade] the Durban Afrikaanse Sekekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] and the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings [Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Unions] held unsuccessful discussions last week to try to reach agreement about the powers of the chamber.

Several proposals for a second chamber have been discussed and rejected and the latest model, still under discussion, is for 50 seats to be divided equally among "cultural background" groups. These proposals have met with some opposition. Delegates appear to be split about the powers that the second chamber should have over decisions made by the proposed 100-seat first chamber, which would be elected on a non-racial, one-man-one-vote basis.

At the National People's Party [NPP] Natal congress last weekend, the NPP's leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, expressed opposition to the proposals, saying they would result in whites effectively outnumbering Indians by two to one in the chamber.

A special meeting of the Natal region of the People's Congress Party was also held at the weekend. The party threatened to withdraw from the Indaba if "the flouting of these principles (of non-racial, democratic and fair government) make it impossible for us to continue participation in the deliberations."

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CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

RAJBANSI SAYS REVOLUTIONARIES WILL NOT SUCCEED

MB231601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1525 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 23, SAPA--Revolutionaries would never succeed in grabbing political power in South Africa and they should be under no illusion about it, a cabinet minister and chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said in Durban today.

Mr Rajbansi, who is also leader of the National People's Party, controlling group in the Indian parliamentary chamber, was addressing his party's Natal provincial congress.

He said South Africa found itself exposed to various challenges and threats and there was need for a clear understanding that power-sharing, and not total surrender of power, was the answer.

Power-sharing could be achieved only at the negotiating table and not through violence, he said.

Referring to reform in South Africa, Mr Rajbansi said that side-by-side with the government's reform initiatives, private enterprise should also put reform measures into action by providing equal opportunities in their undertakings for people of colour.

"Real reform" should also come from the shop floor, he said.

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CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

NPP REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT ROLE IN PARLIAMENT

MB231851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Durban, Nov 23, SAPA--The National People's Party [NPP] took several swipes at the government at its Natal congress in Durban today but reaffirmed its commitment to working for change within the tricameral parliament.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, NPP leader and chief minister in the House of Delegates, told the congress the NPP was part of the overall black struggle against apartheid and the tricameral system was an extension of that struggle.

Mr Rajbansi said the system would lose respectability if the President's Council (PC) continued to ignore the wishes of the majority of parliament.

Asked if the NPP would take action if this happened again. Mr Rajbansi said he did not make threats, but felt very strongly about the matter.

Referring to one of the congress resolutions calling for the immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act, Mr Rajbansi said the decision must be taken nationally and not delegated to local authorities because some municipalities were liberal but others would retain provisions of the act.

Mr S. Pachai, NPP chairman, said the NPP had influenced legislation through the parliamentary standing committees.

"We are not sitting in parliament like dummies and doing the dirty work of the Nats," he said.

Mr P.I. Devan, NPP Natal chairman, said real power was still in the hands of the National Party.

He said that on four occasions when the House of Delegates rejected legislation, the House of Assembly turned to the PC, which had a "built-in," NP majority, and the bills became law.

"When it comes to real reform the PC blocks it.

"There is an artificial majority in the PC comprising of nominated members of the government. To enjoy credibility, at least two-thirds of the members of the PC should be elected," he said.

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CSO: 3400/462



SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S CARLISLE COMMENTS ON WITHDRAWAL FROM COUNCIL

MB251253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 25, SAPA--The government "hijacking" of a President's Council report on the Group Areas Act was a signal to the white electorate that reform had now come to an end, Mr Robin Carlisle, the PFP leader in the council said today. He announced that he and his two colleagues in the council, Mr Pieter Schoeman and Mr James Rennie, had given notice that they would move the discussion of the report at the council's first plenary session and that they had "withdrawn from all" undertakings to the council until then. "We are also not prepared to wait indefinitely for a plenary session," Mr Carlisle said. If it became apparent that the government was not prepared to hold a plenary session to prevent discussion of the report by January next year, "we will have to take another look at our situation."

Mr Carlisle spoke at a press conference following a meeting of the steering committee that decided to confirm its earlier decision that the report be referred back to the council's constitutional committee for "further investigation."

The steering committee rejected a motion by Mr Carlisle calling for an urgent public discussion of the report by the full President's Council. It rejected a similar motion by the New Republic Party's leader, Mr Bill Sutton. After the meeting Mr Sutton said he would have to think about the committee's decision and discuss it with his party caucus before making a statement.

Mr Carlisle and his two colleagues said the government had effectively "hijacked" the confidential report at a point where it was due to be signed by the committee on November 17. A meeting of the steering committee was called last Thursday at "extremely short notice" and was therefore not attended by the three opposition party leaders.

"The report on the Group Areas Act and other related legislation was in the process of being tabled," Mr Carlisle said. Consensus had largely been arrived at and the date for signing set. "During this process the report was hijacked by the state president although this is hotly disputed by the chairman of the President's Council (Dr Piet Koornhof). The Constitutional Affairs Committee was not consulted in the process."

A "Guillotine" was applied to prevent discussion of Mr Carlisle's and Mr Sutton's motions this morning. Only one opposition leader, understood to be Mr Fanie Herman of the Conservative Party, did not vote in support of the motions. Mr Carlisle then gave notice in terms of Rule 30/4 of his intention to move his motion at the next plenary session. It will now automatically serve before the full council when it next convenes.

An option that was considered was to make public the contents of the report, but after legal advice was taken, this was decided against.

At the press conference Mr Schoeman said that if he were to judge from the statements of the state president and Mr Piet Badenhorst, the deputy minister of constitutional development, the "hijacking" was aimed more at a watering down of the report than at delaying it. Mr Carlisle said he did not believe the content of the report was a problem it was what Mr P.W. Botha and his cabinet had in mind in their efforts to remove it from the political arena. "He has offered his oppositions, to left and right, the greatest gift in political history," he said. "This is going to demonstrate to the white electorate that reform has come to an end. I think he's made a ghastly mistake. They have done the symbolic thing to demonstrate that reform has come to an end."

There was an election, either a mini-election or a full white election due, probably in autumn next year and the removal of the report could also be aimed at shoring up right-wing support of the government, he said.

/8309

CSO: 3400/462

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL TURMOIL ON WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Nov 86 p 14

[Article by Luke Zeeman]

[Text]

**FEAR and loathing have surfaced among the academic staff at Wits University.**

The campus has been rocked by violence, and bomb and police intrusions, but now accusations of racism and political activism have been levelled at staff members by other staff.

Some academics believe the time is long past for ambivalence with regard to the issues facing the country and others say they are afraid to speak out. "I fear for my family," a staff member said.

In one case men in the same department don't even greet each other and staff turnover is high.

The cultural boycott mooted several years ago is also beginning to bite and there are fears that academic standards could be affected.

Despite its liberal image, apartheid has not entirely disappeared from the campus. It still exists in small tea lounges for black staff, a constant irritant to the liberal staff members who daily pass the bombed office of Tom Lodge, which has still not been repaired.

Three campaigners against discrimination at Wits are Dr Richard Rayner, Dr Judith Masters and Mr Neil Caithness.

They argue against an all-out cultural boycott and suggest South African academics who submit manuscripts to international journals, or apply to attend conferences overseas, should be required to sign a declaration to the effect that:

- They do not support an academic or social system that is based on inequality or discrimination.

- They are in favour of science as a united and co-operative activity which is not divided by artificial barriers of race, sex or religion.

This view, aired in *Nature*, was met with howls of protest from their South African colleagues. Reactions varied from accusations of fascism and McCarthyism, to vigorous defences of the grant-awarding bodies and the Government in South Africa.

To clarify the position they wrote another article which was recently published in the *New Scientist*. In it they claimed, as an example of the racism still encountered at the more liberal institutions, that a current staff member of Wits had written of the "biological basis for apartheid" and "the human species might be described as being in an arrested state of speciation".

The staff member was not named but on looking up the reference given, it was written by Dr Chris Gow, of the Bernard Price Institute

of Palaeontological Research at Wits.

Dr Gow also stated that "advanced separatist thinking such as has emanated from Stellenbosch during the past year suggests consolidation of the homelands, an independent non-Bantustan, and a free-for all mining/industrial complex on the reef.

"Biologically, this seems a very sensible way of keeping options open while allowing very different populations to do their own thing.

"Biologically, the trend of this 'Age of Envy' to reduce everyone to the lowest common denominator, will be resisted. Biology may not be enough to fend off disaster. With the assistance of human reason it might succeed."

This was written in the late 1970s and this week I asked Dr Gow, a senior researcher, whether his opinions had changed:

"I don't want to get involved in this thing. It's difficult. One of these blokes works here with me and he is a rabid anarchist — a real stirrer," he said.

At this point Dr Gow asked not to be quoted. However, later in the conversation, Dr Gow said his opinions had perhaps been a bit strongly stated. He felt he would have to study all the articles and statements before he could reply.

Rayner and his colleagues wonder how "academics like this (and Dr Gow is by no means alone) will react when the number of black students at the university increases to reflect the society it is there to serve".

Rayner said: "More important perhaps is that a university education must be paid for privately — there are some bursaries for disadvantaged students, but not nearly enough.

"The expensive universities, and the more liberal ones are the most expensive, are out of reach of most of the black population.

"Given this, should the right of access of a privileged few be defended, when so much talent and potential goes unrealised?

"The second argument we have encountered is that South Africa is moving towards reform and we must not interfere with that progress. Why criticism should affect such a process is not clear, nevertheless we question whether the policies of the present South African Government are directed to alleviating the situation."

Also aired overseas are the pleas of Professor Karl Tober, who has recently visited universities overseas, for help to improve the "oppressive conditions of black students" and to help South Africa prepare for a post-apartheid era, according to a report in the Collegian, published by the students of Pennsylvania State University.

According to a photostat of the front page of the publication, Professor Tober also emphasised that there was a white backlash by the Moderate Student Alliance, which opposed efforts to upgrade the conditions for students at the university.

"The organisation makes the KKK look like a heavenly choir", he said.

"They hold demonstrations, show posters of violence and make a lot of noise. But for all the efforts by the apartheid government and its supporters to suppress the education of South African blacks, Wits and Cape Town universities have continued to oppose and to fight the system," Professor Tober said.

On Friday Professor Tober declined to comment after he was given a copy of the report.

Later that day he announced he was to retire at the end of 1988. "It is not a sudden decision, I am happy in my job and I love it."

Meanwhile the University Freedom of Speech Association today called for Professor Tober's resignation for "failing to control and discipline radical students responsible for violence and intimidation" on the on campus.

Mr J R Lambson, chairman of the association said the call was also in response Professor Tober's remarks about the SMA quoted in the Collegian report.

"Professor Tober's statement, if correctly quoted, demonstrates his prejudice against moderate students and his abject failure to control and discipline radical students responsible for violence and intimidation on campus," Mr Lambson said.

"The University Freedom of Speech Association calls for his immediate resignation.

"The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Student Affairs) must also accept responsibility and accountability for failure to control and discipline and control students and should also resign."

The University Freedom of Speech Association is made up of about 100 parents of Wits students and was formed earlier this year after left-wing students blocked Unita representa

tives from speaking at the university.

Last year Professor Tober was presented with a petition signed by students and some staff members critical of what they claimed was his failure "to uphold the rights of students to demonstrate peacefully on campus".

More recently he has urged those proposing cultural boycotts to make a distinction between the supporters and opponents of apartheid.

He has also told parents of students at the university they should not fear for their children's safety.

This week, months after the violence, the

mother of two daughters at Wits, Mrs D Jones of Johannesburg, wrote a letter calling for control of the "gangs causing chaos on campus".

"This nonsense has dragged on long enough now, we need to see a clear and firm policy so the university can turn over a new leaf by the new term next year."

"The country is in no position to squander educational opportunities".

But an insider says there's no chance of the university's problems being solved overnight.

"Changes will have to come or Wits just won't survive the post apartheid era," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INDIAN LEADER PRAISES TRICAMERAL SYSTEM--The leader of the National People's Party and chairman of the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, says far-reaching political and social changes have been brought about in South Africa under the present parliamentary system of three houses. Speaking at his party's second annual congress in Johannesburg, Mr Rajbansi said the new political dispensation was being accepted by more and more people and that there had been much progress in discussions on cooperation between the various groups participating in the system. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Nov 86] /8309

SUPPORT FOR INTEGRATED SCHOOLS--English-speaking government schools in Natal have given a resounding yes to opening schools to children of all races. The principals' Association of the Natal Teachers Society has learned from a major survey that its English-speaking members have given their whole-hearted support to accepting children, regardless of race and color, into state schools. The principals agree that integration is inevitable and will be hastened once the Group Areas Act is scrapped. The president of the Natal Teachers Society says two major problems are the restructuring of the state educational system and the need to break down the prejudice of white parents. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 23 Nov 86] /8309

SUPPORT FOR NATAL-KWAZULU INDABA--Durban, Nov 23, SAPA--The National People's Party [NPP] today voted unanimously in support of a resolution moved by its leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, backing the Natal-Kwazulu indaba. Calling for equal representation for all population groups in any indaba plan for a multi-racial Natal, Mr Rajbansi said he decried a proposed indaba plan which gave whites 20 seats in a planned second chamber by dividing them into English and Afrikaans speaking and only 10 seats to Indians. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1817 GMT 23 Nov 86] /8309

SAUDI MUSLIMS SLAM NGK STAND--A Saudi Arabian body, the World Assembly of Muslim Youth, last week condemned as "inappropriate and provocative" an NGK resolution calling Islam a "false religion". And in Cape Town yesterday, the Muslim Youth Movement (MYM) said the NGK and the Police Chaplain General must bear "full responsibility" for the detention of "12 Muslim students" and the injuries to two policemen on Saturday morning. It said an apology and withdrawal of the NGK resolution and the dismissal of the Chaplain General, were preconditions to "any further dialogue between the MYM and the NGK". [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Nov 86 p 2]/12828

CSO: 3400/443



SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER SAYS FOREIGN INVESTMENT CONTINUING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Oct 86 p 2

[Text]

MANY business undertakings abroad still believe in and utilise the ample development opportunities in South Africa in spite of the disinvestment campaign, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said yesterday.

Reviewing the Decentralisation Board's annual report for the year ended March 1986, released in Pretoria, he said it was of "particular significance" that 92 of the total record number of applications received had come from abroad.

This represented an increase of 19,5 percent over 1984/85 and a doubling compared to 1983/84.

"This indicates clearly that in spite of the disinvestment campaign there are many business undertakings which believe in and avail themselves of the ample development opportunities in South Africa," he said.

The board's report showed that, in spite of the unfavourable economic climate, the scheme for regional industrial development, instituted in 1982 continued to yield promising results.

Incentives for 1 243 projects in the Republic and the self-governing homelands had been approved during the review period.

"Although it represents an increase of only two percent over the figure for the previous year, the results are impressive in terms of the potential number of job opportunities and investment."

The 1 243 projects involved the creation of 87 635 job opportunities, which was an increase of 13 percent compared with 1984/85.

A total of 19 977 jobs, or 22,8 percent of the total, related to projects of foreign origin.

"This upward trend is also manifested in an investment of R1 299,8 million if all the projects should come to fruition, which represents an increase of 10,5 percent over the previous year," Dr De Villiers said.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1982, a total of 4 423 project applications had been approved with an employment creation potential of 298 764 and investment totalling R4,8 billion by industrialists.

Dr De Villiers said if the indirect effect of job creation in secondary industries was taken into

account it was clear the programme was making an important contribution to development in the non-metropolitan areas.

The Minister said it was significant the six most popular points had provided 47 percent of the total development in terms of expected job creation in 1985/86 "while as much as 78 percent of such development was provided by the 18 most popular points".

The scheme also provided a very important stimulus for the development of small industries.

"During the review year, 62 applications for the simplified wage concession package for small industrialists were approved, the majority of which were for projects in the self-governing states."

By the end of March this year, the board had recorded 1 502 projects, employing 84 863 people, already established.

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CSO: 3400/446

SOUTH AFRICA

TWO MINISTERS PRAISE FOREIGN COMPANIES' COMMITMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 86 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

TWO Cabinet Ministers yesterday paid tribute to foreign companies which were resisting pressure to withdraw from South Africa — and for continuing to step up their involvement in the Republic.

The Minister of Health and Population Development Dr Willie van Niekerk, in opening the new head office of a pharmaceutical company, Merck (SA) (Pty) Ltd at Midrand, said that the company's positive approach was in contrast to that of some of the international community.

At the opening of the R1 million new headquarters of an organisation selling German cars, Auto Bavaria, Deputy Finance Minister Kent Durr thanked the directors of BMW Germany for their vote of confidence in the country's future.

He said that the South African motor industry played a pivotal role in the economy. The country's motor manufacturers today had more than R3 700 million invested in

the Republic, and the component supply industry's input was some R2 500 million.

The industry provided work for more than 200 000 people.

Mr Durr — who said that indications were that the economy had bottomed out, and was heading for an upswing — said that South Africa appreciated the vote of confidence.

"And more importantly, your recognition of the hardship and misery which disinvestment would be bound to cause".

From its side, the Government was serious about reform and changing attitudes in South Africa for the better.

In the new South Africa that was emerging, the motor industry had enormous future growth potential, he said.

Dr van Niekerk, at Midrand, hit at South Africa's critics.

"Because of our apparent shortcomings we stand accused, judged and sentenced by the international community, ignoring facts and prin-

ciples of fairness, rationality and objectivity, resulting in emotional and sometimes hysterical outbursts of condemnation," he said.

He, too, stressed that the government was "firmly committed to creating equality in standards of living, and facilities for all South Africans.

Companies like Merck, who stayed in South Africa, and helped the broader population by providing health products, equal opportunities, stability and employment, were helping the people of South Africa, in contrast to companies which disinvested.



SOUTH AFRICA

BRITISH PETROLEUM FINANCES PLAN TO END APARTHEID

MB160957 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 16 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] BP [British Petroleum] Southern Africa--the largest single British investor in this country--has called for the complete abolition of apartheid and provided a breakthrough R100-million plan to speed it on its way.

It becomes the first multinational to put its money where its mouth is by suggesting how to build a new South Africa through concrete assistance: Its know-how, organisational skills, research facilities and cash.

BPSA and other unnamed institutions and business organisations will handle and finance the projects collectively.

The initiative stands in direct contradiction to the efforts of countries and organisations which hope to pressure the government into change through sanctions, disinvestment and other financial and political penalties.

The organisation has come up with two specific plans which it believes will set precedents and point the way forward for similar examples in various parts of the country:

State schools which want to admit pupils of all races will be provided with bridging finance of up to R50 million to make up for the government subsidies they will lose when they go private.

District Six, the mixed Cape Town suburb which became, paradoxically, a permanent legacy of apartheid when it was razed in terms of the Group Areas Act, should be rebuilt as the first open residential area.

BPSA is prepared to set up a non-profit corporation in cooperation with other parties to make it happen--and it believes a new District Six will become a symbol of hope. Another R50 million will go to development costs.

The first project has already been put to the government and on the evidence of recent ministerial statements there is every possibility it will receive sympathetic official reaction.

The second initiative needs government approval, but President Botha has already opened the door to the creation of mixed residential areas under certain circumstances.

Both proposals are made in the most recent social report of the company and are the result of disinvestment pressure abroad. A company source said disinvestment was not an issue with UK-based multinationals.

In the report the chairman of BPSA, Mr Ian Sims, says the organisation believes --among other things--in universal adult franchise, common citizenship for all, peaceful negotiation towards a just constitutional system, an end to violence on all sides, freedom of association and equal education.

He also calls for political participation of blacks in central government, the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, the abolition of Population Registration Act and an economy which is open to all within the framework of private enterprise.

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CSO: 3400/450

SOUTH AFRICA

CANADIAN BUSINESS GROUP CRITICIZES DISINVESTMENT

MB241647 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 24, SAPA--The Canadian Business Association [CBA] of South Africa regrets the withdrawal of the Bata shoe company, the largest Canadian employer in South Africa, because of pressure from the Canadian Government, the CBA said in a statement today.

The CBA said the move was not consistent with the association's belief that greater involvement yields greater influence on the turn of events in South Africa.

"This is exactly what (Canada's) minister of external affairs, Mr Joe Clark, said recently when he announced that Canada was lifting its sanctions and its curtailment of relations with the Soviet Union," the statement said.

He made it clear that the sanctions had not worked nor had had the desired effect, so Canada would try to work within the system to influence events in that country.

"We believe that South Africa's case is no different," the CBA said.

"The Canadian Government perhaps believes that South Africa is a softer and easier target for its moral righteousness," it added.

The CBA believes that time will show Mr Clark to be wrong and that Canada will find itself with "no influence in South Africa and will only have to resort to meaningless platitudes on the floor of the United Nations."

It also believes that corporate pull-out and foreign refusal to buy South African goods will not bring about the downfall of apartheid any faster than the momentum for the same that has already been set in motion.

"We feel that had the West given the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, some measure of recognition and support for his efforts, however small they believe them to be, he would have been in a far better position to override his right wing and push through these necessary changes," the CBA said.

"We would like to see the Canadian Government and those Canadian firms still in South Africa to reconsider their stand in the light of Canada's changing policy to the Soviet Union and try to make their influence felt, through greater and not less commitment to change in South Africa.

"Overkill has been achieved and the one time carrot and stick approach to South Africa has gone from stick to baseball bat to telephone pole and the carrot has wilted and shrunk to such a degree as to be all but invisible, even to a rabbit," the association said.

/8309

CSO: 3400/461

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIC UPSWING PRECLUDED BY SANCTIONS, INFLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 86 p 8

[Article by Andrew Thomson]

[Text]

A MODEST upswing in the economy since late 1985 could lead to increased expenditure on stocks and fixed investments next year, but a boom is precluded by capital sanctions and inflation.

This was the gist of an address to businessmen by Dr R M Gidlow, economic advisor to the South African Reserve Bank, at an open session of the executive council of the Federated Chamber of Industries, held at Johannesburg's Carlton Hotel yesterday.

Dr Gidlow said the early 1980's were characterised by negative external influences on the South

African economy. These included the appreciation of the dollar against the rand, weak commodity prices (especially for precious metals) and subdued economic growth in the West.

Although the West was now emerging from recession and promised an overall three percent growth rate next year, the volume of South African

exports was unlikely to be significantly increased.

Nevertheless, the Republic's short-term economic prospects had been enhanced by falling oil prices and recent sharp rises in the prices of gold and platinum.

"These favourable developments have occurred at a time when the domestic economy has, in any case, been showing tentative signs of improvement," said Dr Gidlow.

"A modest upswing in the economy appears to have been initiated during the third quarter of 1985, and during the year which ended in June 1986 a growth rate of about one percent was recorded, as measured by the real gross domestic product."

Dr Gidlow said the economy was entering "unchartered waters" as previous expansionary phases had been based on an increase in exports.

Although the value of exports had risen considerably since late 1984, the resulting surpluses on the current account of the balance of payments were being largely absorbed by "outflows" from the capital account.

"In short, the upswing in the economy is being inhibited partly by the effects of trade and, more especially, capital sanctions.

"This, together with net emigration (which is causing a shortage of skilled labour), means that the current advance in the economy is unlikely to be as vigorous as would otherwise be the case."

Dr Gidlow said that next year "the ready availability of relatively cheap bank credit" should facilitate stock purchases, and there were grounds for anticipating a stabilisation in the decline (since 1982) of real gross fixed investment.

"There may even be some recovery," he said.

"It should not be construed from these comments that a boom is in the offing. A boom in South Africa is normally associated with, inter alia, rapid rises in real private consumer spending.

"The ongoing erosion in real personal disposable income precludes any large and sustained upsurge in consumer spending."

Dr Gidlow said the rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, steadily accelerated during 1985 and, after a modest deceleration in the first half of this year, accelerated again to average out at 19.7 percent for the year which ended in September.

Inflation could recede if the recent appreciation in the external value of the rand could be sustained.

SOUTH AFRICA

RENT BOYCOTT SPARKS BOOM IN SPENDING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**RETAIL** sales are being boosted by between R60m and R80m a month because of the rent boycotts in black areas throughout the country.

Economists say the boycott is effectively a massive subsidy to the black consumer.

The huge cash injection into the economy is said to be as high as R400m and is money which should have been remitted in rents.

Blacks have withheld rent in 54 townships nationwide and retail executives report a direct correlation between rent boycotts and increased sales.

Reef retailers, while reluctant to release exact figures, say sales have risen by 10%-20% in real terms in the past six months.

Checkers MD Clive Weil explains: "Blacks do not put their money aside as more sophisticated consumers do. The (rent) money is being spent."

Edgars MD Vic Hammond says consumer spending is strong, particularly in black areas. Edgars recently increased sales by a massive 24% to R423m (R341m) for the 26 weeks to September 28.

OK Bazaars sales director Ken Coote says it is difficult to quantify the effect of the rent boycott. Still, he says, OK will show an increase in sales in real terms for the past six months — and he admits the rent boycott has played a role.

At Spar, volume is up 5% in real terms for the current six months compared with the same period last year. Spar executive-director Sidney Matus says turnover has been particularly high at stores popular with blacks.

The rent boycott and a feeling of safety among black shoppers explains Spar's success, says Matus.

Mark Swilling, head of the University of Witwatersrand-based Community Research Group, conservatively estimates that black councils are losing R40m a month, but says he would not be surprised if the figure were closer to R60-R80m.

Real gross domestic expenditure in the third quarter increased at a runaway annual rate of 20% and real gross domestic product by 2% to 3% in the third quarter.

Market research shows black spending has been on the upswing for six months. Retail industry sources report blacks also feel more comfortable shopping in white areas since the state of emergency was imposed.

A private market survey on buying trends, commissioned by Checkers, confirms the boost in grocery sales since the rent boycott was imposed.

Using 100 as a base figure, black spending jumped from 86 in February, 1986, to 109 by July.

Private stockpiling by black buyers anticipating another consumer boycott has also spurred sales to some extent.

Township unrest has provided an added boost for large retail chains as black shopowners have been reluctant to carry large stocks, fearing burglary and looting.

Metro Cash and Carry MD Cecil Smith says this has sent many blacks into white shopping areas with their rent money. Metro expects to achieve its 31.5c share earnings target forecast and to pay an interim dividend of 6c.

Meanwhile, the rent boycotts have led numerous township councils to the brink of bankruptcy.

In Soweto, where 94% of residents are not paying rent, town clerk Nico Malan estimates the council has lost R59m since the boycott began in June.

Tom Boya, deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of SA, explains: "The fact that rent — the main source of income — has not been paid has rendered the townships ungovernable and has resulted in their collapsing."

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CSO: 3400/445

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERT PREDICTS CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF KEY PERSONNEL

MB221101 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 86 p 6

[By Glenda Spiro]

[Text] South Africa will experience a critical labour shortage at management level because of the large number of people fleeing the country.

This is the view of Mr Martin Westcott, managing director of a leading management consultancy which carries out regular surveys of one million economically active South Africans.

Mr Westcott estimated that about 3,000 people left the country every month.

Although the figure had not gone up in the last year, he estimated that the number of people actually emigrating had increased by 25 percent.

"We had the same figure of people leaving last year but then many of those people were foreign nationals who had worked out their contracts.

"Now the official emigration figure and the number of people who go and live in another country but do not actually emigrate has increased substantially."

The reason these people settled in other countries without formally emigrating was because they did not have the money one was allowed to take out, so there was no point in making it official, he said.

He predicted the long-term result of this brain drain to be a big threat to industry who would experience a "tremendous shortage of competent people."

"When there is an upswing in the economy a lot of organisations are going to experience staff shortages they won't be able to overcome easily."

Official emigration figures from Central Statistics in Pretoria are available up to August this year.

They show that the end-of-year figures could be double that of last year or even higher if the trend continues for the second half of this year.



From January to August this year 9,743 people emigrated.

In the whole of 1985, 11,401 people emigrated, and in 1984 8,550 people left officially.

The number of people coming to live in South Africa has dropped dramatically in the past two years.

In 1984, 28,793 immigrated; in 1985 the number dropped to 17,284; and this year until August only 4,808 people came in.

Of the people who emigrated in the first eight months of this year, 1,614 fell into professional, technical and allied categories, 2,352 fell into other categories and 5,777 were wives and dependants of these people.

For the corresponding first eight months of this year and last year the following professional emigrated:

--Doctors: 69 in 1986; 45 in 1985.

--Accountants: 201 in 1986; 85 in 1985.

--Educationists: 195 in 1986; 89 in 1985.

--Engineers: 328 in 1986; 311 in 1985.

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CSO: 3400/461

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK-WHITE WAGE GAP SAID LESSENING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 86 p 23

[Text]

THE Black-White wage gap is still large but declining at a growing rate. Although this is in line with national policy, it could have a detrimental impact on Black interests if "certain conditions are ignored . . ."

This caveat emerges in the latest "Financial Perspective" of the Department of Finance, just released.

The report notes that average wages for all groups of the population rose by some 12 percent a year during the late 1970s and by about 18 percent a year thereafter.

"If the average annual wages of the population groups are expressed as a percentage of the average annual wage of the Whites (which have the highest average wage), the income differential in terms of this comparative base is still large but declining," says the report.

"When comparing wages and incomes it must be remembered that the quality of labour is not homogeneous. Having moved from the tradition-

al subsistence economy into a modern industrial economy at a fairly recent stage, Blacks generally have not yet attained the levels of training and experience that would qualify them to fill managerial and other highly skilled posts. They predominate in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories of work, and this position is reflected in the unequal levels of average wages shown (in the tables in the report).

"It is the aim of South African Government policy to reduce the income differential between the various population groups.

"The raising of the income of Black labour is, however, related to certain marginal conditions.

"If these conditions are ignored, the raising of Black income will actually have a detrimental effect on the interests of the Blacks." — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/445

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY'S RATE OF INFLATION SUBSIDING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Nov 86 p 23

[Text]

THE country's sky-high inflation rate of almost 20 percent should moderate sharply in the next 24 months — and even in the next 12 — if the Friedmanite view is to be believed that growth in the money supply dictates, with a lag, the growth rate of inflation.

Latest figures from the Department of Finance's "Financial Perspective" show that growth in the money supply has plunged from a high of 23,4 percent in 1981 to 11,7 percent at end-July this year and the preliminary figure for August "suggests a further decline in the percentage".

The department's figures are based on the M3 definition of money supply — that is, banknotes and coins in circulation plus deposits with banking institutions, building societies and the post office.

Among more than a dozen leading private sector economists and planners questioned yester-

day, not one felt the rate of inflation would subside in "this simplistic way".

Explained one: "No-one still believes the Friedman principle is the be-all and end-all.

"Certainly it has a place — if you can keep the growth in government spending and in the money supply well below the rate of inflation continuously for two or three years, then there is a tendency for inflation to come down quite dramatically — as it did in the US and UK some years ago.

"But for socio-political as well as abnormal economic reasons, there are forces at work in South Africa which can greatly distort the simple money supply/inflation correlation.

"In particular, we have too little money chasing too many expensive priorities — few of them productive in a direct economic sense except relatively very long-term.

"One thinks of priorities like Black housing, rural development, the

need to do without foreign investment, sanctions and market and technology replacements spending."

Most optimistic view is that the rate of inflation will subside to about 17 percent next year, 15/16 percent in 1988 and 14 percent in 1989. — Sapa.

/12828

CSO: 3400/445

SOUTH AFRICA

ORGANIZED BUSINESS CRITICIZES NORWETO PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 86 p 18

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text]

THE development of the controversial Black township of Norweto would result in another underfinanced, disadvantaged and unviable Black municipality with all its implications for continued unrest and financial crises.

This is the opinion of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, representing over 4 200 business enterprises, and the Johannesburg Central Business District Association.

In a joint submission to the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning on the draft Guide Plan for the Central Witwatersrand, the two organisations criticised the plan because the private sector — commerce and industry — was not allowed to participate on the Guide Plan Committee.

"The objective of the committee, which comprised only representatives of the three tiers of government, appears to have been to co-ordinate the actions of various government departments in pursuit of a preconceived

State policy, rather than undertake proper realistic forward planning," said the two organisations in their submission.

The organisations slammed the Guide Plan Committee's proposal for the development of Norweto, which is to accommodate more than 250 000 people north of Sandton.

They said the township should not be built for environmental reasons, including pollution of the Hartbeespoort Dam; its distance from the north-south development axes, and consequently difficulties for transportation to Sandton, Randburg, Midrand and Verwoerdburg.

Resistance was also expected from middle-income Blacks to move there, because they would probably rather be accommodated in "grey" areas or remain in upmarket sections of existing Black townships.

Another consideration was the need to create an entirely new and costly infrastructural system and community facilities; as well as the diseconomies inherent in housing and transporting those in lower income groups who might be settled there.

"The proper approach to the shortage of land for non-White housing should, we submit, be to abandon the unworkable concept of total residential and municipal segregation by race."

They claimed that "White" suburbs are already full of Blacks, living in servants' accommodation; so upwardly mobile Blacks, who can afford it, should be allowed to become householders in White areas.

"There is no valid justification for the wasteful practice of allowing thousands of 'White' dwellings to stand empty or underutilised while other races suffer shortages.

"Experience in localities like Johannesburg's CBD, Hillbrow and Mayfair show that the skies need not fall. Undesirable and anti-social behaviour and overcrowding can best be controlled

through non-racial laws and regulations which already exist."

The two organisations submitted that account should also be taken of the extent to which homeless people are moving into unused office and industrial premises near the city centre; and for the need to accommodate squatting through proper self-help schemes.

"We realise that this runs contrary to the inclinations of the politically dominant White minority and that (as in the USA) residential and schooling desegregation present grave problems and generate much more heat than the removal of discrimination in the workplace or in sport or entertainment; but in a South African metropolitan context demographics and morality — and international pressures too — leave us with no feasible alternative but to face and overcome those."

The two organisations also placed on record that they have "grave reservations" concerning both the proposed Regional Services Councils and the methods envisaged to finance them.

SOUTH AFRICA

FAVORABLE CITRUS CROP PROSPECTS IN EASTERN CAPE

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 25 Oct 86 p 10

[Article by Jenny Cullum]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA'S 1986 citrus crop is expected to earn well over R500 million — and 1987 crop prospects are favourable so far.

Among developments planned for next year are:

- Increased emphasis on the "easy peelers" — exotic soft citrus fruits.

- More attention to the local market.

- Investigation of local packaging alternatives to the familiar "pockets" of oranges.

Sales of valencia oranges are still in full swing on overseas markets, with total export volume up 5% on the previous season, although the crop dropped by 3%.

Early season varieties of navels, lemons and grapefruit brought record export prices, with favourable exchange rates for the first half of 1986 and a buoyant overseas market.

However, overseas markets are heavily supplied with competitive citrus fruit from South America,

which has caused a price drop in valencias.

Export sales normally carry on till the end of November, when the market is taken over by Northern Hemisphere citrus.

The total crop topped R500 million for the first time last year and the Citrus Exchange is "cautiously optimistic" that the overall 1986 results will be satisfactory, in spite of the strong competition, says assistant general manager Mr Arend Venter.

The Eastern Cape's citrus areas — Sundays River, Gamtoos and Fort Beaufort — produce 15% of SA's crop.

Citrus is the third-biggest agricultural revenue earner for the Eastern Cape and is expected to double production in the next five years.

The packing season, which began with the open-

ing of Port Elizabeth harbour's new R8.8-million pre-cooling facilities, has just ended.

By next year a new R2.8-million packhouse will re-

place the Sundays River Co-operative's old building.

Prospects for the coming season are encouraging, with good irrigation water supplies, heavy recent rains and blossom setting on the trees.

Special attention will be given to boosting the production of "easy peelers" — exotic soft citrus varieties of clementines, ellendales, satsumas and minneolas — which are very popular overseas.

These were first exported in 1980 and the volume has increased relatively slowly. Total production is about 500 000 cartons.

Mr Venter said that growth would be more rapid from now on.

The industry has decided to pay more attention to the local market and is investigating upgrading the image of citrus fruit.

Local packaging is being probed and tests are being carried on a variety of containers, including cartons and bulk bins.

SOUTH AFRICA

## RAND MINES DEVELOPING NEW KHUTA COAL STREAM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Nov 86 p 32

[Text]

THE Rand Mines group has brought its new Khutala coal mine into production — and the mine yesterday despatched its first coal to Escom's 4 000 MW Kendal power station.

Developed at a cost of R440 million (in today's money terms), Khutala is one of two Escom-tied coal mines being developed by Rand Mines. The other is Majuba, near Amersfoort, Transvaal, which will produce coal for Escom's new Majuba station.

The group's first Escom-dedicated coal mine — Duvha — reached full production last year and is today one of the largest open-cast coal mines in the country. Both Khutala and Majuba will be underground mining operations.

The first coal which went along the overland conveyor belt to the Kendal power station today marks the beginning of a 1,5 million ton stockpile which Escom will build up at the power station between now and June 1988, when the first of six generating sets will be commissioned. The mine has been designed to produce 1,1 million tons at full production.

So far, two underground sections are in operation at Khutala, with coal coming to surface up a 600-metre incline shaft on a conveyor belt capable of handling 54 000 tons a day. The mine is currently producing at a rate of 25 000 tons a month.

The number 2 seam lies some 100 metres below surface, while the number 4 seam is about 20 metres above it. Both are about 6,5 metres wide. The number 5 seam is about 15 metres above the number 4 seam and is 2,2 metres wide.

Situated near the town of Ogies, Transvaal, the new Khutala mine will create jobs for some 3 200 people — 2 800 of them Black.

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CSO: 3400/445

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SAFTO BARRED FROM DISCUSSING SANCTIONS--The South African Foreign Trade Organization [SAFTO] has been barred from publicly discussing any issue relating to foreign trade sanctions. SAFTO is a government agency, created to encourage South African export business. Its general manager, Warren Smith, has confirmed he is no longer allowed to comment on any sanctions-related question, either on or off the record, to the media. Mr Smith says the ban is unfortunate, as the organization is meant to function as a promoter, but he recognizes South Africa is engaged in economic warfare and trade information has to be limited. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 25 Nov 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/461

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